



GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Devoted to the construction and operation of better grain handling plants.

In This Number:

Blair's Concrete Tanks Badly Damaged
by Burning Grain

Business Net Losses Deductible Following
Year

Bank Held to Agreement to Finance
Buyer

Liability of Elevator Owner for Injury on
Manlift

Wheat Contract Void for Uncertainty

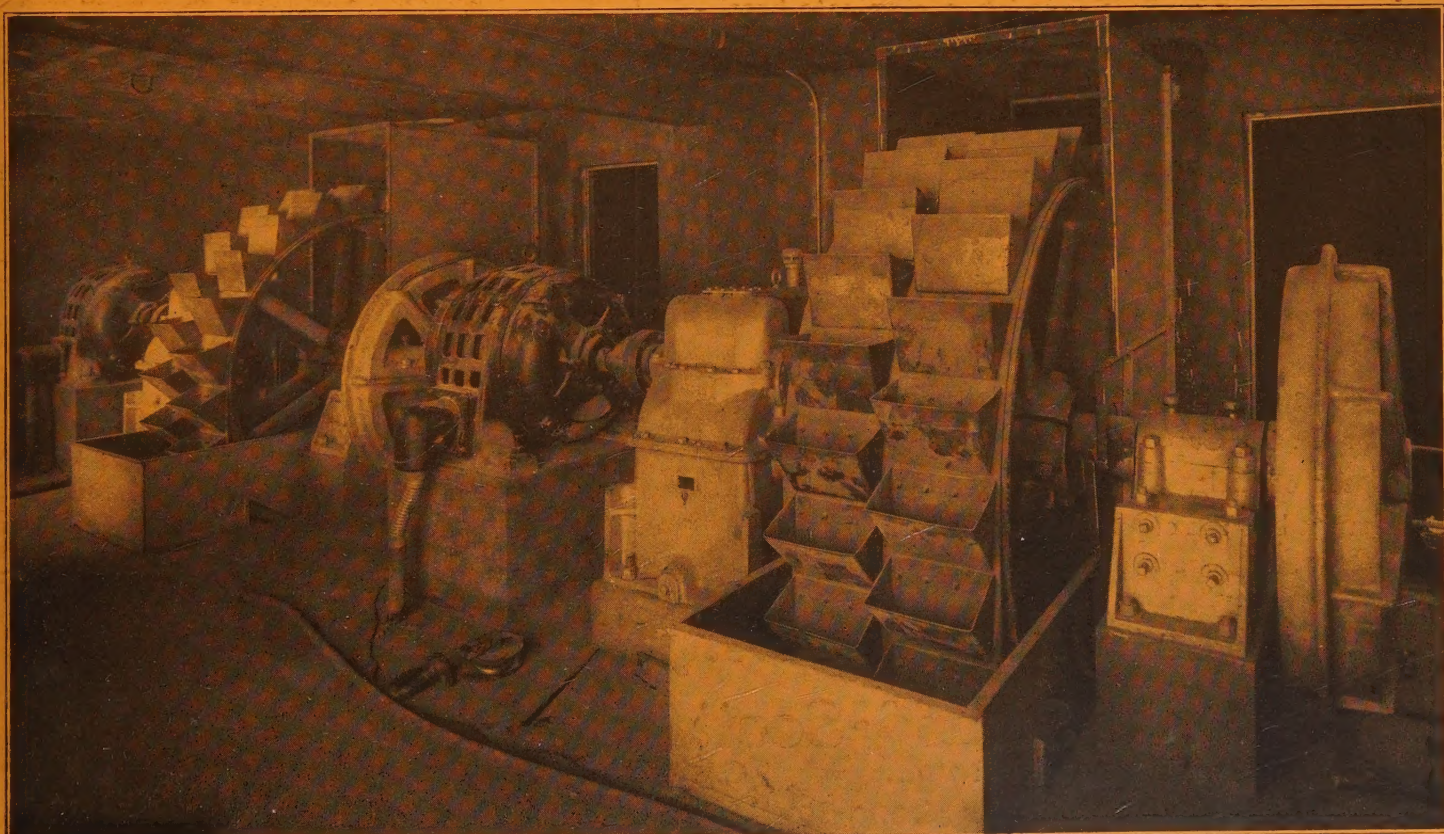
Remarkable Results Obtained from Feed-
ing Chickens Mineralized Feeds

Bank's Liability for Fraudulent Documents

Telegraph Company Liable for Error

Liability of Vessel for Damage to Grain

Amendments Proposed to the Grain
Standards Act



Top Floor of Working House of Katy Elevator at Kansas City, Showing New Motors, Gear Speed Reducers, Elevator Head, Buckets and Backstop.

Described in this number.

Here's the Quick, Easy Way to Remove Grain Doors

You can push in a grain door in two minutes with this powerful tool. It does a quick, neat job without breakage or delay.

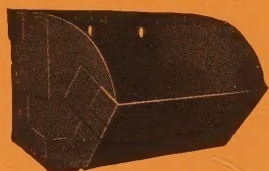
The Peterson Pneumatic Grain Door Remover

requires only 100 lbs. air pressure to exert 6000 lbs. pressure on the door. The surplus air is available for cleaning, signalling and other uses.

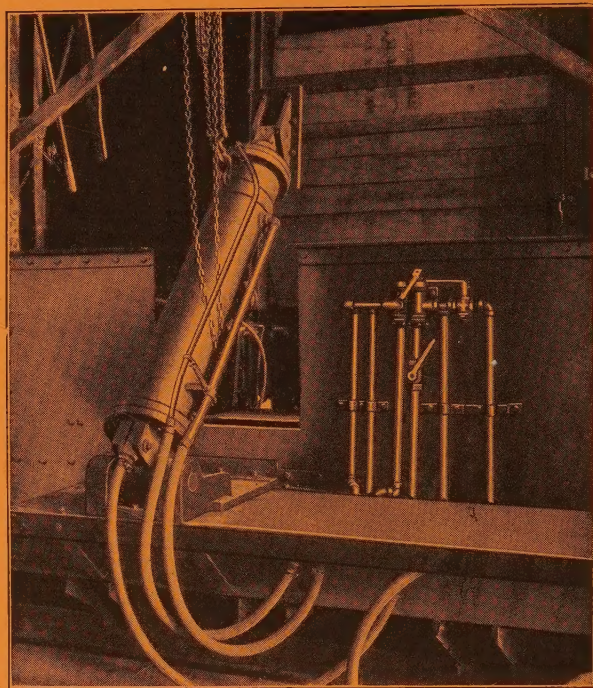
PANK Grain Door Remover

A simple, hand operated tool. Turning the fly-wheel develops a powerful leverage with enough pressure to easily open any door or entire section. Installed in either new or old elevators.

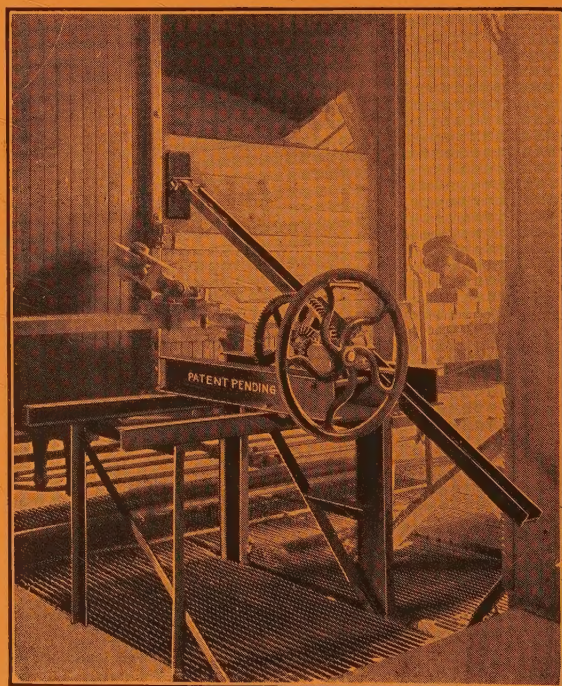
Grain door removers save labor, eliminate breakage and prevent costly unloading delays. Write us for full information.



Increase your Elevator Capacity 20% with Superior D. P. Cups. They hold more, are placed closer on belt, discharge perfectly. Nothing to change but the cups. We carry full stocks.



Peterson Grain Door Remover (Mfg. Under License)



Pank Grain Door Remover

Everything for Every Mill and Elevator

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.

Minneapolis Minn.

Great Falls Mont.

In Canada: The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. Ltd. Winnipeg



Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Amarillo Feed & Seed Co., feed, seed, grain.
Beasley Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dlsr.*
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain, field seeds.*
Kenyon Grain & Seed Co., grain and hay.
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.*
Strader Grain Co., U. S., grain, seed, feed.*

ATCHISON, KANS.

Blair Elevator Corp., The, grain merchants.*
BALTIMORE, MD.

Chambers of Commerce Members.

Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.*

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Baldwin Grain Co., grain brokers.*
Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co., corn and oats.*

BLUFFTON, IND.

Studabaker Grain & Seed Co., grain, hay, seeds.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members.

Armour Grain Co., grain merchants.
Cargill Grain Co., grain merchants.
Hannon, Harry J., brokerage exclusively.
Leeson Grain Co., Inc., consignments.
McConnell Grain Corp., commission and brokerage.*
McKillen, Inc., J. G., consignments.*
Sunset Feed & Grain Co., Inc., feed and grain.*

BUTLER, PENNA.

Klingler & Company, H. J., buckwheat and grain,
kiln-dried buckwheat flour.

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Hastings-Stout Co., grain and hay.*
Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Wilder-Murrell Grain Co., track buyers grain and seeds.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Armour Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Badenoch Co., J. J., grains, millfeeds, concentrates.*
Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John B., grain commission merchants.*
Carhart Code Harwood Co., grain commission.*
Chicago Grain & Salvage Co., salvage grain.
Clement, Curtis & Co., members all exchanges.*
Cross, Roy, Eberhart & Harris, grain commission.*
Dole & Co., J. H., grain and seeds.*
Harris, Winthrop & Co., grain commission.*
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.
Hubbard, Warren & Chandler, stocks, bonds, grain, etc.
Lamson Bros. & Co., consignments solicited.*
Logan & Bryan, grain, stocks, provisions.
McKenna & Dickey, commission merchants.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Pope & Eckhardt Co., commission merchants.*
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.*
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.*
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.*

CINCINNATI, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.

Cleveland Grain & Mfg. Co., grain merchants.*
DeMott Grain Co., receivers and shippers.
Early & Daniel Co., grain, hay, feed.*
Granger & Co., Dan. B., commission, grain and hay.*
Scholl Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CIRCLEVILLE, O.

Cook, Wade H., grain, hay and grain products.*

CLEVELAND, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.

Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, millfeed, oil and c. s. meal.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., The, recvrs. & shprs.*
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain merchants.*

COLUMBUS, O.

Smith-Sayles Grain Co., The, buyers and shippers.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.*

DENTON, TEXAS.

Craddock Grain Co., W. F., grain & hay.

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members.

Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain and hay.*
Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.*
Houlton Grain Co., wholesale grain.*

*Members Grain Dealers National Association.

DENVER, COLO. (Continued)

Kellogg Grain Co., O. M., receivers and shippers.
Farmers Union M. & E. Co., millers, grain mchts.
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.*

DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

Board of Trade Members.

Christopher & Co., B. C., consignments & futures.
Goffe & Carkener, Inc., grain commission merchants.
Isely Lbr. Co., The C. C., cane seed, wheat, kafir.*

DES MOINES, IA.

Board of Trade Members.

Lockwood, Lee, broker.

DETROIT, MICH.

Board of Trade Members.

Caughy Co., Frank T., grain and field seeds.*
Blinn, Fred W., grain dealers.*

EMPORIA, KANS.

Trusler Grain Co., grain merchants.

ENID, OKLAHOMA.

Grain Exchange Members

Bennett & Company, James E.
Bird Grain Company, Henry.*
Cox Grain Company, C. H.
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Company.
Enid Terminal Elevator Company.
Enid Milling Company.*
Ferguson-Shircliff Grain Company.
Fequay Grain Company.*
Geis-Price Elevator Company.
Gentry Grain Company.
Henry Grain Company, John.*
Humphrey Grain Company, E. R.
Johnston, W. B.*
Randels-Williams Grain Company.*

FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Christensen, George, grain broker.*

FORT WORTH, TEX.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members.

Bewley Mills, flour milling.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage, consgmts.*
Dorsey Grain Co., strictly brokers, consignments.
Ft. Worth Elevators Co., gr. merchants, pub. storage.
Federal Commission Co., brokers, consgmts.*
Gladney Grain Co., consignments.
Henderson Grain Co., consignments, brokerage.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., recvrs., shprs., consignments.*
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*
Smith Bros. Grain Co., consgmts.-merchants.*
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*
Tillery Grain & Com. Co., export, bkgm. consgmts.*
Universal Mills, "Superior Feeds".
West Grain Co., consigns., merchants, brokers.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Fordtran, J. S., grain-ocean freight bkg.*
Shaw, Thomas F., export grain.*

GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.

Hoagland, R. B., wholesale grain.

GREENVILLE, O.

Grubbs Grain Co., E. A., track buyers.*

GUTHRIE, OKLA.

Logan County Mfg. & Gr. Co., mchts., pub. storage.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Merchant Exchange Members.

American Maid Flour Mills, mlg. gr., exporters.
Beatty-Archer Co., grain brokers only.*
Dittlinger Roller Mills Co., H., flour exptg.
Dixon & Co., E. S., grain receivers, feeds.*
Downman Grain & Hay Co., E. C., gr., fd., hay.*
Ervine & Bishop, wholesale grain.*
Rogers, J. E., poultry feed & grain.
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice, b/p.*
Saint & Co., Inc., grain & mixed feeds.*
South Texas Grain Co., grain & feed.*

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Goffe & Carkener, Inc., grain merchants, futures.
Midwest Grain Co., country run wheat.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members.

Bingham Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., grain commission.*
Hart-Malbucher Co., grain merchants.*
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.*
Montgomery & Tompkins, receivers and shippers.*
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members.

Aylsworth Commission Co., grain commission.
Bruce Bros. Grain Co., consignments.
Christopher & Co., B. C., kafir, feterita, milo.*
Davis Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
Denton Hart Grain Co., consignments.*
Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, milo, screenings.
Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.
Thresher Grain Co., R. J., grain commission.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Uddike Grain Corp., consignments.
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., commission.*
Wolcott & Lincoln, consignments, futures.*
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*
Wyandotte Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Lackey, Douglas W., mlg. grain, milo, alfalfa meal.

LANSING, MICH.

Chatterton & Son, Mich. grain, hay, beans.*

LAWRENCEBURG, IND.

Greendale Mills, Inc., "Greendale Feeds" are better.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Cranston-Liggett Gr. & Fd. Co., grain, mxd. & m. fd.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Grain Exchange Members.

Farmer Co., E. L., brokers, grain and millfeed.
Gordy Co., C. L., grain brok., hay, grain and mill feed.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members.

Bingham-Hewett Grain Co., recvrs., shippers of grain.*
Brandels & Son, A., receivers and shippers.
Callahan & Sons, receivers and shippers of grain.*
Kentucky Public Elevator Co., stores and shippers.*
Thomson Elevator Co., grain dealers.
Verhoeff & Co., H., receivers and shippers.*
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

MCKINNEY, TEX.

Reinhardt & Co., wheat, corn, oats, maize.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Browne, Walter M., broker and com., consignments.*
Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*
U. S. Feed Co., grain, hay, millfeed.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Meech & Stoddard, Inc., grain, feed, hay, flour.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Froedtert Grain & Maltng Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Kamm Co., F. C., grain shippers.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.*
Delmar Co., shippers.
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.*
Hallet & Carey Co., grain merchants.*
Hubenthal, C. G., gr. mchts., oil meal, chicken feed.
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.*
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.*
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.*

NASHVILLE, TENN.

McKay-Reece Co., wholesale seeds & grain.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, buckwheat.*

(Continued on next page.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

NEW YORK CITY.

Produce Exchange Members.

Abel-Whitman Co., Inc., The, grain, feed, bkg.
Jones & Co., M. B., buyers—quote us.*
Therrien, A. F., broker.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Acme Milling Co., millers & grain dealers.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Choctaw Grain Co., milling wheat specialists.
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Jackson Grain Co., grain merchants.
Mashburn Grain Co., grain and feeds.
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain & feed mchts.
Okla. City Mill & Elev. Co., millers, gr. dealers.*
Perkins Grain Co., W. L., brokerage.
Polson Grain Co., mill wheat specialists.
Scannel Grain Co., E. M., grain and feed.
Stowers Grain Co., W. B., grain comm. mchts.*
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Vandenburgh, Jesse, milling wheat.
White Grain Co.*
Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
United Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Udipke Grain Co., milling wheat.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.
Cleveland Grain & Mfg. Co., grain commission.
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*

PEORIA (Continued)

McFadden & Co., G. C., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.*
McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members.

Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.*
Norton Grain Co., consignment specialist.*

SALINA, KAN.

Branson Co., Ted, corn, oats, kafir, hay.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

King, Douglas W., carlot distribtr., hay, grain, seeds.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Dreyer Commission Co., feedingsuffs, grain, seeds.*
Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin & Knowlton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.*

ST. LOUIS (Continued)

Turner Grain Co., grain commission.*

SALINA, KANS.

Branson Co., Ted, corn, oats, kafir, hay.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Nelson Co., Sterling H., shprs. of select milling wheat.

SIDNEY, OHIO.

Chambers, V. E., wholesale grain.*
Custenborden & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.*
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Board of Trade Members.

Western Terminal Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

TOLEDO, O.

Produce Exchange Members.

Churchill Grain & Seed Co., field seeds, popcorn.
King & Co., C. A., grain and seeds.*
Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.*
Wickenhiser & Co., John, grain receivers, shippers.*
Zahm & Co., J. F., grain and seeds.*

TOPEKA, KANS.

Derby Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, and millfeed.*
Kansas Terminal Elevtr. Co., gr. mchts., public storage.

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Bedell Elevator Co., milling wheat.
Blood Grain Co., I. D., receivers and shippers.

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co., whlrs. gr. and seeds.*

YORK, NEBR.

Hurlburt & Sons, E. L., we ship cracked corn west.

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TOLEDO

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sure will want your paper, as it is the best
paper of its kind.—Gus Johnson, Ceresco,
Neb.

SOUTHWORTH'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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STORAGE CAPACITY 2,500,000 BUSHELS

Grain Exchange
Members

OMAHA

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Members

Corn—Wheat—Natural and Sulphured Oats and Barley
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CROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANY

OMAHA

Receivers and Shippers

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Domestic Wheat — Bonded Wheat — Domestic Oats

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The desirable grades only of Domestic Wheat are deliverable on contract with nothing below No. 2 Hard Winter, No. 2 Red Winter and No. 2 Northern Spring. The bonded contract is for the Standard Export Grades of Canadian Wheat deliverable under the original Dominion Certificates.

Wheat at Buffalo is at a most desirable distributing point for Eastern mills and from Buffalo export grain can be shipped via any Atlantic port as ocean freight is available.

Effective January 3rd, 1927, trading was inaugurated in Domestic Oats, Buffalo delivery. The contract is for No. 2 White Oats, United States Standard with No. 1 White deliverable at $\frac{1}{2}$ c premium and No. 3 white at $1\frac{1}{2}$ c discount under the contract price. Buffalo is in the direct line of flow of surplus oats from the Central West, Southwest and Northwest, and as a distributing point for the Eastern Trade is unequalled.

Commissions on all grain are $\frac{1}{4}$ c per bushel for **non-members** residing in United States and Canada and $\frac{3}{8}$ c per bushel for **non-members** residing outside of the United States and Canada. Commissions are $\frac{1}{8}$ c per bushel for **members** residing in the United States and Canada and $\frac{1}{4}$ c per bushel for **members** residing outside of the United States and Canada.

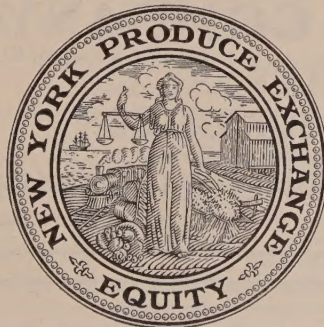
Members of the Clearing House are as follows:

Andrus, C. W., & Son
Bache, J. S., & Co.
Barnes-Ames Company
Betts & Power
Canada Atlantic Grain Export
Co., Inc.
Clark, John F., & Co.
Continental Grain Co.
Dare, E. H., & Co.
Dreyfus, Louis & Company

Earle & Stoddart, Inc.
Field, Albert C., Inc.
Hansen Produce Co., Inc.
Knight & Company
Jones, M. B., & Co., Inc.
Melady Grain Co., Inc.
Milmine, Bodman & Co., Inc.
Montgomery, Straub & Co.,
Inc.
Moss & Ferguson

Norris Grain Company
Peters, N. W., & Co., Inc.
Pritchard & Co.
Pyncheon & Co.
Robinson & Sweet
Roundey, F. B.
Samuels & Valentine
Schwartz, B. F., & Co., Inc.
Story, W. H., & Co.
Weis, Irving & Co.
Williams, Geer & Co.

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CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.**Grain Commission**

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Board of Trade Chicago, Illinois

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Sugar, Cotton Seed Oil, Provisions

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Established Over Forty Years

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Stocks Bonds Grain Cotton

Cross, Roy, Eberhart & Harris

Incorporated

Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago

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Members

BUFFALO

Corn Exchange
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McConnell Grain Corporation
Strictly Commission and Brokerage
Buffalo, N. Y.

Armour Grain Co.
Grain Merchants
Buffalo, N. Y.

Consign your Grain to
LEESON GRAIN CO., INC.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Quick Returns—Best Results

CARGILL GRAIN CO., Inc.
821 Chamber of Commerce
BUFFALO, N. Y.
We Deliver What We Sell

J. G. McKILLEN, INC.
RECEIVERS
Consignments a Specialty
BUFFALO NEW YORK

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You want to do business with
the grain shippers. Tell them so.
The Grain Dealers Journal
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"All Your Needs in Grain and Feeds"
**SUNSET FEED AND
GRAIN CO. Inc.**
Chamber of Commerce :: Buffalo, N. Y.
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Live Grain and Feed Accounts Solicited
BROKERAGE EXCLUSIVELY
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319 Chamber of Commerce Buffalo,
New York

Board of Trade
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KANSAS CITY

Board of Trade
Members

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48 Years

B. C. Christopher & Co.

KANSAS CITY MO.

Buyers and
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Feterita, Milo
Maize, Mill Feed

DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.

Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.



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SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"
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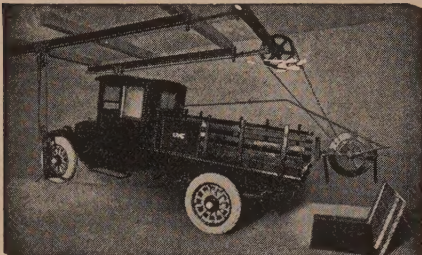
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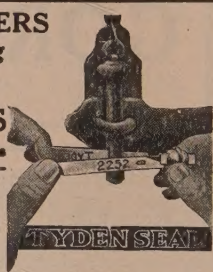
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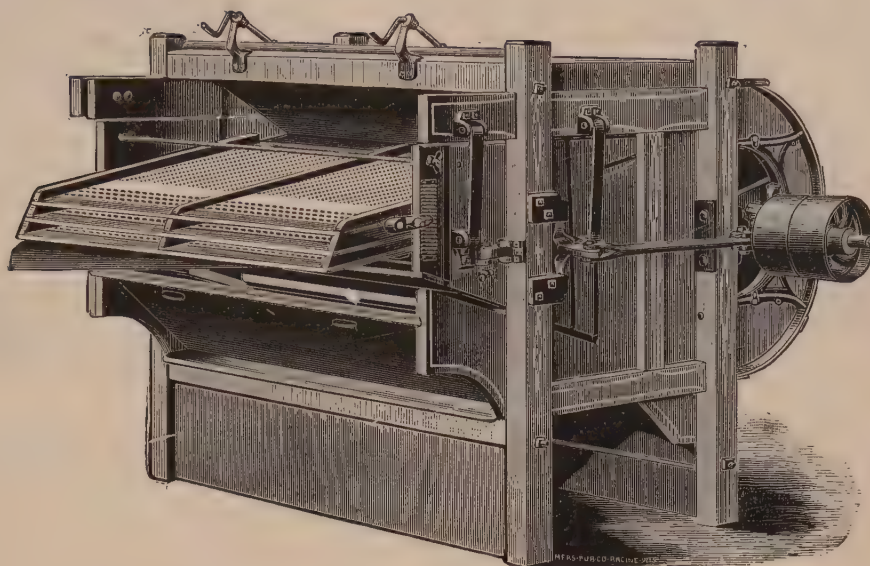
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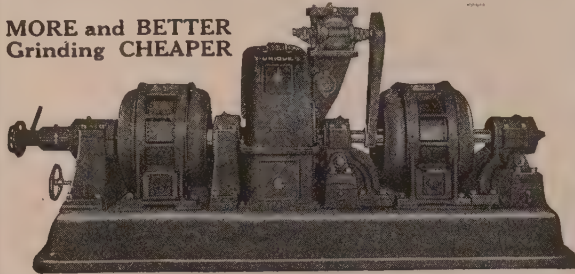


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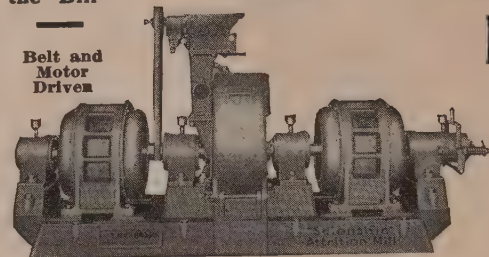
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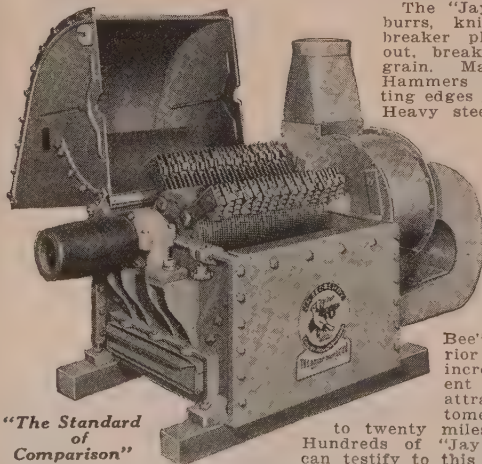
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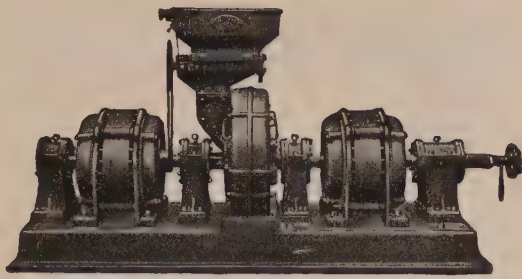
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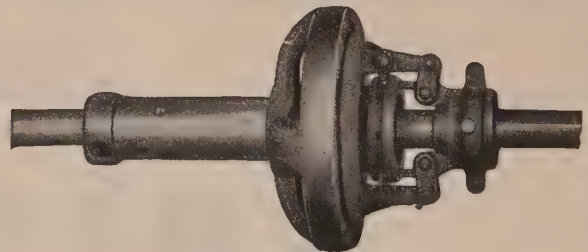
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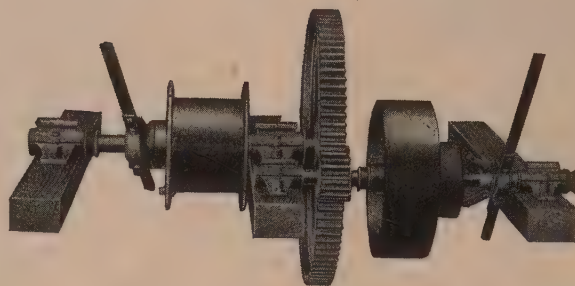
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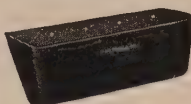
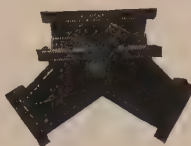
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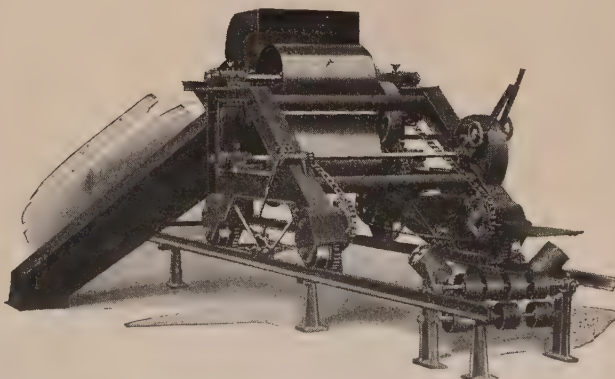
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J. B. Ehrtam & Sons Mfg. Co.
ENTERPRISE, KANS.

Manufacturers of Machinery for Flour Mills, Grain Elevators, Cement Plaster Mills, Salt Plants, Coal Handling and Rock Crushing Systems, Fertilizer Factories, Power Transmission, Elevating and Conveying Equipment.





3,000,00 Bushel Grain Elevator
for

A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.

Decatur, Illinois

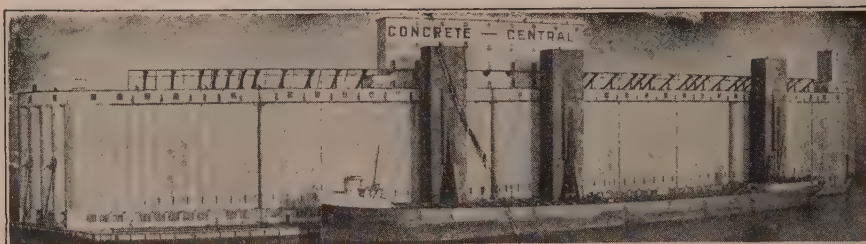
DESIGNED AND BUILT BY

Folwell-Ahlskog Company

Engineers and Constructors

323 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Operated by
The Eastern Grain
Milland Elevator
Corporation



Concrete-Central
Elevator, Buffalo, N. Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by

Monarch Engineering Company
Buffalo, N. Y.

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

Pennsylvania R. R. Elevator, Baltimore—The Most Modern Elevator in the World

Designed and Constructed by

James Stewart and Company, Inc.

W. R. Sinks, Mgr. Grain Elevator Dept.

1210 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS in All Parts of the World



One of

Several Elevators

Designed and Built by us Throughout Canada

The More Recent are

The Reliance Terminal Elevator

Port Arthur

The Jas. Richardson & Sons Elev.

Port Arthur

The Northwestern Elevator

Fort William

The Great Lakes Elevator

Owen Sound

**THE BARNETT-McQUEEN
CONSTN. CO., LIMITED**

Designers and Builders of Grain Elevators

Fort William, Ont.

Duluth

Minneapolis, Minn.



The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.'s
Baltimore, Md.

Terminal Grain Elevator

Capacity 3,800,000 Bushels

*The Most Rapid Grain Handling
Plant in the World*

Constructed by

THE **M. A. LONG** CO.

*Engineers and Constructors
Grain Elevator Department*

The Long Bldg. - Baltimore, Md.
Postal Tel. Bldg. - Chicago, Ill.



Enid Terminal Elevator Company

Enid, Oklahoma

Present Capacity, 550,000 Bushels

(Head House equipped to handle 1,250,000 bushels)

Broke ground in January, complete plant placed in operation June 1. Before completion, the SOUTHWEST TERMINAL ELEVATOR COMPANY of Enid awarded us contract for a duplicate of this elevator. The second plant was ready to handle grain September 1. Both are now operating on a profitable basis.

Designed and Built by

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators—Flour and Feed Mills

708-9 Mutual Building

Kansas City, Mo.

2,500,000 Bu. Terminal Grain Elevator

Designed for

The Philadelphia Grain Elevator Company

Port Richmond

BY

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

ENGINEERS—CONTRACTORS

Minneapolis, Minn.

Fort William, Ont.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels



John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

54 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

RELIANCE
Construction Co.

Board of Trade, Indianapolis

Designers and Constructors
of the better class of grain elevators
—concrete or wood

Younglove Construction Company

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,
Coal Pockets, Feed Plants
Wood or Fireproof Construction*"If Better Elevators are Built
They will STILL be Youngloves"*SPECIALIZING
Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof418 Iowa Bldg.,
Sioux City, IowaBox 1172
Fargo, N. Dak.

Folwell-Sinks Form Lifting

JACKS
and
STEEL YOKESfor Grain Elevator,
Silo and Coal Pit
ConstructionWrite for literature
and prices

Patented

Manufactured and Sold by

NELSON MACHINE CO.
WAUKEGAN, ILL.

C. T. Stevens

C. E. Roop

C. B. Barutio

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Incorporated
Designers and Builders—GRAIN ELEVATORS—WAREHOUSES—FLOUR and FEED MILLS
1207-8-9 LANDRETH BUILDING ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Weller Metal Pdts. Co.

Chicago Office Factory
505 Webster Bldg. Hammond, Ind.
SHEET METAL WORK
Grain Elevators a Specialty

CRAMER BUILT

is the mark designating the best in Grain
Elevator Construction at normal prices.W. H. Cramer Construction Co.
North Platte, Neb.
Plans and Specifications Furnished

HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

The Star Engineering
Company

Specialists in

Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevators stand every test,
Appearance, Strength, Durabil-
ity and Economy of Operation.

Estimates and information promptly furnished

Wichita, Kansas

DESIGNERS

of Grain Elevators, Flour Mills

Feed Mills, Warehouses
and Industrial BuildingsPreliminary Sketches and Estimates
Valuations and ReportsHORNER, WYATT & ROADS
Board of Trade Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

WHITE ★ STAR ★ CO.

WICHITA, KANSAS

For elevator and mill supplies we
issue a net price catalog. If in the
market write us for one.L. D. Rosenbauer, Pres.
H. P. Roberts, V. Pres.L. W. Ledgerwood, Sec.
A. E. Owens, Supt. Cons.Southwestern Engineering
CompanyDesigners and Builders of
MODERN MILLS,
ELEVATORS and
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS
SPRINGFIELD, MO.Want a Job?—Advertise in the Situation Wanted
columns of the Grain Dealers Journal

L. J. McMILLIN

Engineer and Contractor of

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Any Size or Capacity

523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

J. E. STEVENS

53 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass.

Designer and Builder of

Modern Grain Elevators

A. F. ROBERTS

ERECTS
FURNISHESElevators
Corn Mills
Warehouses
Plans
Estimates
Machinery

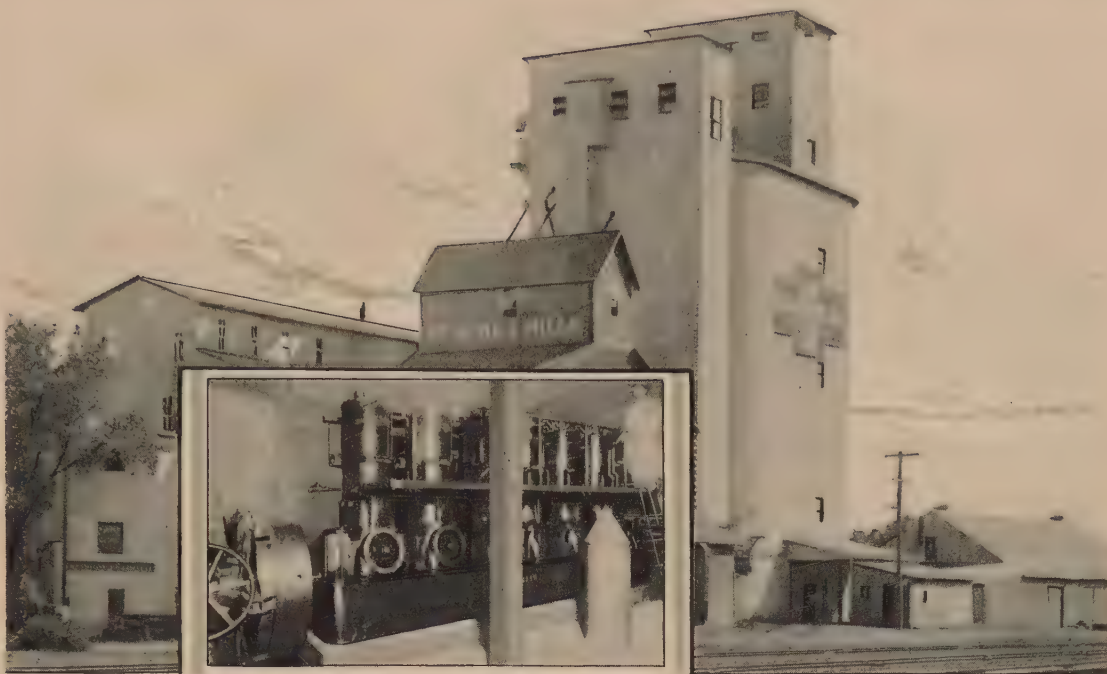
SABETHA,

KANSAS

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.By mentioning the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago when writing its advertisers you
help it to more efficient work in improving grain trade conditions.



Low power costs *eliminate competition for this 800 bbl. mill*

The Keystone Milling Co., Larned, Kansas, has grown from a plant with a daily capacity of 100 barrels to a modern mill turning out 800 barrels every 24 hours. This within the space of 22 years and under the guidance of an old-time milling family—the Gabels.

The mill, one of the most up-to-date of its size to be found anywhere, uses a 360-hp. Fairbanks-Morse Diesel Engine to drive milling machinery, as well as a generator supplying lighting current and power for motors in both mill and elevator.

The low power cost under this arrangement compares favorably with the cheap power that is usually found only in the largest and most elaborately equipped mills. It is this advantage of

the Diesel which is so important to the smaller mill. The Diesel of small horsepower rating affords the small mill the same high efficiency—the same low unit cost of power—that is obtained with the largest Diesel units. Always much lower in cost than steam power, and usually less than purchased power. *Fairbanks-Morse Diesel* power is the means which an increasing number of successful mills like the Keystone Milling Company are taking to meet large mill competition.

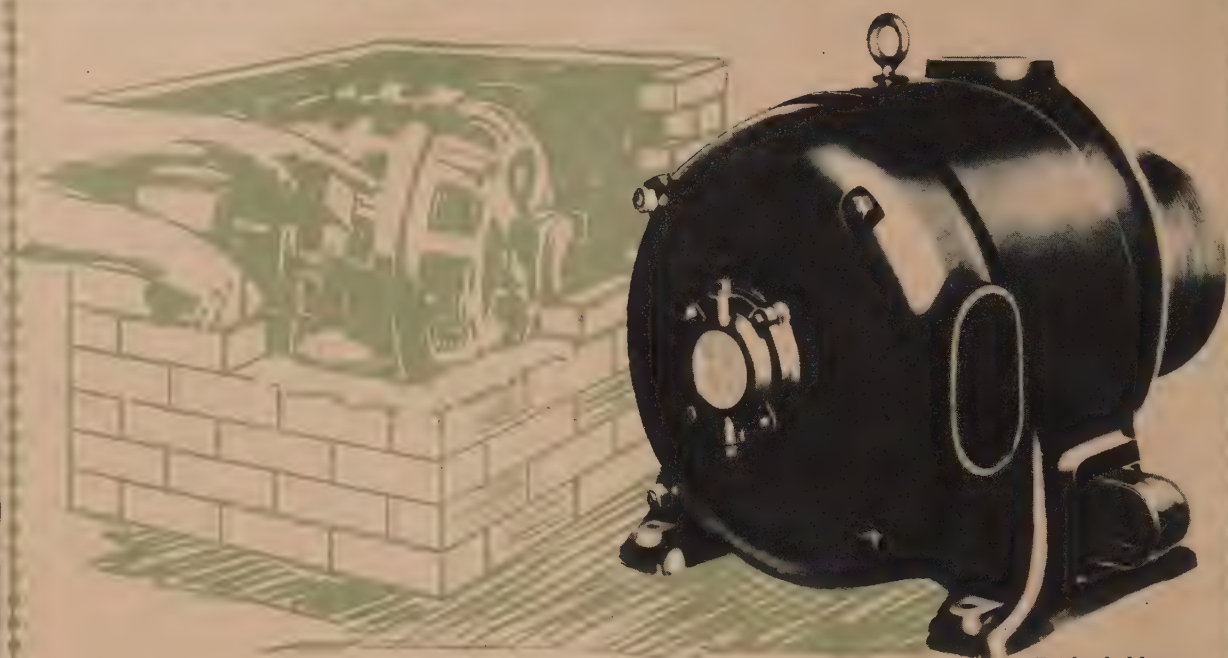
Ask us for figures on Diesel savings with respect to your particular plant requirements. Complete estimates and recommendations furnished without obligation.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

DIESEL ENGINES · MOTORS

PUMPS · SCALES





Fairbanks-Morse
Enclosed-Ventilated Motor

Like a fire wall between motor and inflammable dust

Built as the integral part of this Fairbanks-Morse motor is a fire wall that seals the electrical elements from inflammable dust or other fire hazard. It is a specially designed cast iron shell that covers and protects the motor, provides additional rigidity and strength to the frame, surrounds electrical parts with a closed, dust-tight housing that is cooled and ventilated by clean, fresh air drawn and expelled through inlet and outlet openings piped to the outdoors.

This motor was designed by Fairbanks-Morse engineers after exhaustive study of the conditions and hazards found in flour mills and grain elevators and is, in every sense, a specialized motor for this type of service.

The motor has the same full-measure Fairbanks-Morse design and the same ball-bearing construction made famous in the F-M line of general purpose ball-bearing motors. Bearings are packed in grease which is renewed only once a year. And that is practically the only attention required.

The F-M Enclosed-Ventilated Motor has the approval of the Mutual Fire Prevention Association, and where used assures the lowest insurance rates.

[[Ask for full particulars about this motor; also recommendations regarding its application on individual installations.]]

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Chicago
28 branches in principal cities at your service

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

Pioneer Manufacturers of
ball bearing motors



A(EO)A22.2



The Atlas Car Mover

The Car Mover With Power

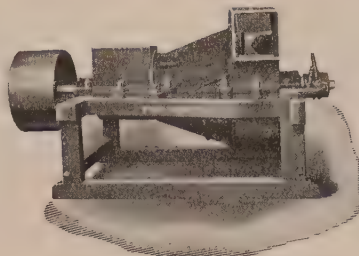
When you put an Atlas under the wheels of a car there is never a question about moving it.

Compound Action Fully Guaranteed

The Best Car Mover on Earth

APPLETON CAR MOVER COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin



**Corn Shellers
Yes!
Still in Business**
Our 65 Years' Experience Gives You
the Best for Less.

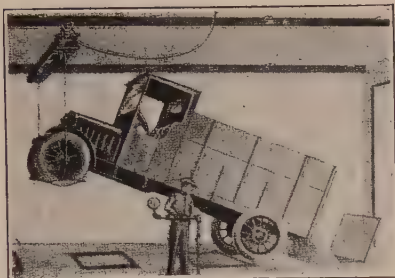
Have your elevator fully equipped
BY

The Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Sidney, Ohio

Successors to the Philip Smith Mfg. Co.

STONE'S VEHICLE DUMP



Adjustable to all conditions.
Will dump any size wagon or truck, either long or short, wide or narrow.
Can be used with or without scales.
You can drive on from either end of driveway.
Being portable, will dump into any number of sinks.
Located above driveway, reserving all space below for the storage of grain.
Operated by one man.
Is strong and substantially constructed, entirely of steel.
Will last a lifetime.
Operated by compressed air.
You do not have to close your elevator to install a Stone's Vehicle Dump, as it is complete and is placed in your driveway like a piece of furniture in your home—without the expense of building a house around it.



R. C. STONE ENGINEERING CO., 806 N. Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO.



NEW

Complete Ball Bearing Equipment perfected for worm, gear, and head shaft of Humphrey Employees' Elevators. All models now include this feature. Motor for electric drive types also ball bearing equipped.

More service with less power, longer life, minimum operating expense. Humphrey Elevators will lower labor costs and increase your profits.

Write for interesting description of new features.

Humphrey Elevator Company

923 Division Street Faribault, Minn.

Humphrey Elevator

Coal Sales Book

For Retail Coal Dealers

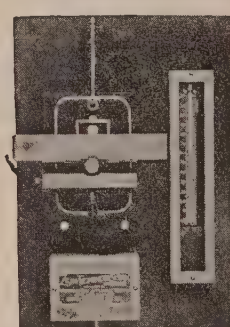
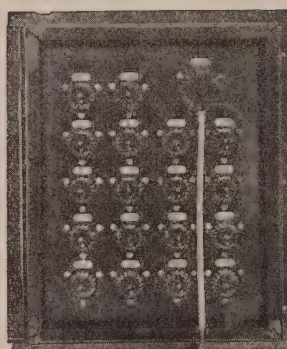
It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done.

It contains spaces for 6,000 wagon loads. Each page is ruled with column headings, as follows: Date, Ledger, Folio, Purchaser, Gross, Tare, Net Pounds, Price Per Ton, Amount.

This book is 8½x14 inches and contains 150 numbered pages of superior ledger paper. Well bound with best binder board, covered with cloth, leather back, and round leather corners.

Order Form 44. Price \$3.00.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



The "ZELENY" Protects Your Grain

It is a simple device for testing the condition of grain stored in bins or tanks, by giving at all times the accurate temperature of the grain, not merely at the bottom and the top of the bins, but at intervals of five feet up through the bins. It saves you money by eliminating unnecessary turning of grain, which entails shrinkage, time, labor, power and wear on machinery; prevents bin-burned grain; increases working capacity of plants by saving time.

Further data will be furnished on request.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. Dearborn St.

CHICAGO

*A Few
Zeleny
Installations*

Cargill Grain Co.
Pillsbury Flour Mills
Bartlett Frasier Co.
Updike Grain Co.
Armour Grain Co.
Larabee Flour Mills
New Orleans Public Elevator
Maney Milling Co.
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.
Red Star Milling Co.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

KANSAS—4,000 bu. elevator and residence for sale, in Wheat Belt, good condition. Price \$4,-500. Write Walter Ogan, Shaffer, Kansas.

NORTHERN IOWA—Elevator property for sale in good territory and an old established business. Price very reasonable. Address 56L1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

TEXAS—10,000 bu. Elevator, French Burr Mill, Feed Grinding and Coal Business; one of the best locations in West Texas. Bargain. Other business reason for selling. Address 55B11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OHIO—Grain Elevator, Feed Mill and Coal Yard for sale, with R. R. switch, on private grounds; located in good wheat and dairy section, close to good markets. Electrically equipped and operating. Address 58B13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OKLAHOMA—65,000 bushel terminal elevator for sale, located in "Best City in the United States" and doing a big business with Poultry Feed Manufacturing as a side line. It will pay you to investigate. Address 58A4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—Seven grain elevators for sale with coal, fence, lumber and building supply yards at small stations, good proposition, reasonably priced, no trades. Will sell one or more or all together. Address Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

INDIANA—60,000 bu. modern elevator for sale; good 7 room supt. house with out-buildings; scales; office; switch in from Clover Leaf Ry.; 8 acres ground; 2 miles from C&E.R.Y. Cayuga Station; price \$20,000; time on half. Lodi Grain Co., Rockville, Ind. J. M. Johns, Sec.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit, and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

CENTRAL IOWA—Elevator and business of the Union Grain Co. of Union, Iowa, for sale. Dealers in grain, coal and feed. Good financial condition. Reason for selling—expiration of incorporated period and so many stockholders moved from the farm or left the community and not directly interested. Address Clare Carter, Sec'y, Union Grain Co., Union, Iowa.

KANSAS—Three modern elevators for sale, easy terms, part cash; residences included. Good feed business, includes grounds for stock-yards and feeding purposes. No competition; located Republican Valley. Responsible party may handle \$5,000 cash payment—balance paper. Write 58A25, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MALCOLM, NEBR., elevator for sale, capacity 14,000 bu.; small piece of real estate and office equipment included. Will receive sealed bids up to 12 o'clock noon, February 9, 1927. Bids will be opened at 1 o'clock, highest cash bidder will be considered. We reserve the right to reject all bids. Mail bids to Herman Krueger, Secretary, Malcolm, Nebr. For information write to Malcolm Grain Co., Malcolm, Nebr.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

OHIO elevator and coal business for sale; extraordinary location; good business. Address 58A13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OKLAHOMA Grain Elevator and Warehouse doing heavy business for sale. Good location. No competition. Write or see T. J. Laws, Blanchard, Oklahoma.

WESTERN KANSAS—18,000 bu. grain elevator for sale, in excellent grain territory, good coal bins and warehouse. Address 58A9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHWEST IOWA—55,000 bu. cribbed iron clad elevator for sale in good territory. Good condition. Reasons for selling. Address 58B16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTHWESTERN OHIO—25,000 bu. capacity iron clad plant for sale; own ground and private side-track. No competition. Investigate. Address Ingomar Elevator, Ingomar, Ohio.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

QUICK SALE AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Fireproof Elevator 400,000 bu. in Chicago shipping district.

Modern Feed Plant Denver, Colorado.
S. T. EDWARDS & CO.,
110 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA ELEVATORS at Cole, Herbst and Rich for sale, also coal yard and elevator site at Swayzee, Indiana; located on Penn. and Nickel Plate Railroads; good established business. Price right and located so all can be handled from central office. Address United Grain & Supply Co., Swayzee, Ind.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA Elevator with hay and feed business for sale. Elevator 12,500 bu. capacity, electrically equipped, now filled up with corn and enjoying nice business in wholesale and retail trade of flour, feed and hay; have 400 tons hay and 4,000 bus. oats on hand. Reason for selling, owner engaged in other business. Address P. O. Box 128, Haskell, Okla.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Someone is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property; to enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATOR FOR LEASE.

WILL LEASE elevator in Central Illinois, good terms, possession Jan. 1st. Address 57Y14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED.

WANTED—20,000 bu. elevator in corn belt. Prefer Ohio. Address 57Y9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANT TO BUY elevator at good station; state capacity, construction, condition, price, also annual business. Will pay cash. Address 57Z8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO BUY elevator and lumber yard at good station in Nebr. or Ia. State capacity, construction, condition, annual business, price. Write 58B6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

ELEVATORS AND MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE in wheat and corn belt, on Santa Fe R. R., large grain elevator, also a 50 barrel flour mill; natural gas power. Easy terms. Address Geuda Grain Co., Geuda Springs, Kansas.

THE BIGGEST BARGAIN ever offered in a grain and milling property located at Adrian, Mich., a thriving city of 16,000 population. Large plot of land with large spacious buildings; has 250,000 bu. concrete tanks, one 20,000 bu. capacity iron tank, 12,000 bu. cribbed storage in handling house. Side tracks from N. Y. C. and D. T. & I. Rys., transit privileges. Wonderful opportunity to engage in wholesale jobbing business, flour, feed and grain, also mixed feed plant. Plenty of buildings. Machinery and buildings in best of condition. This plant in operation. We are offering all this property for \$25,000, which is about 15 cents on the dollar of replacement value. Address THE ADRIAN MILLING CO., Adrian, Mich.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED business fellow to manage store-house; feed grinder in it; fifty-fifty basis. Growers Association, Arcade, N. Y.

WANTED—\$25,000 to \$50,000 by large concern now organizing. With or without services. Pre-organization opportunity. Mail order and chain store merchandising plan. If interested write for particulars. Address 58A22, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill. 6,300 grain men look to these columns twice a month for real opportunities.

A PROFITABLE SIDE LINE FOR YOU.

WANT TO HEAR from grain dealers who will handle best and most widely advertised line of radios and accessories as a side line. A chance to establish a big paying business in your territory without interfering with your grain business. Address 57Z20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CONNECTION WANTED.

GRAIN MAN of ample terminal market experience and unquestioned financial standing would consider any sound proposition from any person or firm desirous of forming a St. Louis grain connection. Must control reasonable volume of St. Louis shipments. Address 57Z10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

Two Railroad Claim Books containing 100 sets of claim blanks for overcharge and index, \$1.50 each and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Tripling Grain Ticket Book; used as salesman's sample; slightly damaged. Price \$1.00 and postage. Weight 2½ lbs. Order "Bargain 19 G T."

Scale and Credit Ticket Book, 100 pages each original and duplicate, 5 tickets to page, machine perforated, 4 sheets carbon. Used as salesman's sample. Price 75c and postage. Weight 1¼ lbs. Order "Special 51."

Gas Engine Handbook, by E. W. Roberts. contains many useful rules and hints of value to the operator of a gas engine. Size 3½x5½, 264 pages, bound in leather. Shelf worn. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$1.00 and postage. Order "Gas Engine Special."

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping separate daily record of each kind of grain received; 160 pages; 20 lines to page; space for 3,200 loads of grain; printed on ledger paper, high grade binding. Soiled; price \$2.00 f. o. b. Chicago, weight 2¼ lbs. Order "Special 321."

One Double Indexed Car Register, used to advantage by receivers and carlot shippers. Through its use any car may be found instantly. The double pages are ruled vertically so as to provide a column for each digit. This form contains space for 12,000 cars. Order "No. 40, Special," price \$2.00.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

You'll Appreciate

- the Attractive Rates
- the Dining Facilities
- the Handy Location



500 Rooms

- Room without Bath . \$2.00 and up
- Room with Bath . . \$2.50 and up
- Double Room and Bath \$4.00 and up
- Room with two single beds and Bath . . . \$5.00 and up

RESTAURANT—COFFEE SHOP
Service at all times 6 a. m. until midnight.

POPULAR PRICES

Hotel Baltimore
12th Street and Baltimore Ave.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION wanted by man with 25 yrs. exp. in retail flour and feed business. H. B. Caulkins, 265 Westwood Ave., Long Branch, N. J.

POSITION wanted as manager or solicitor, either local or traveling, with some good grain firm; best of references furnished. Address 57S9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as traffic manager or assistant with milling or grain firm; 8 yrs. exp. with reliable firm; excellent references. Write 58B4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A position as manager of a grain elevator in Illinois; 15 years' experience in grain, coal and feed business. Address 57Z19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as manager of grain elevator; 15 years' experience; understand side-lines; best reference and bond furnished. Will go anywhere. Address 58B17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as superintendent of a line of country elevators in good producing territory; long experience in Central Illinois running country elevators; best of references. Write 58A8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR MANAGER, experienced, capable and honest, desires position in Iowa by March 1st; good bookkeeper and familiar with all side-lines. Salary or commission. Address 58B5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as manager of Farmers or Independent Elevator; 10 years' exp.; a good clean record; understand the business; can talk German; prefer North or South Dakota. Can come at once. Wire if in a hurry. Address 58B7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ADDRESS WANTED.

ADDRESS of W. H. Rhodes, author of Rhodes' Calculating System wanted. Address 57V17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOOS GAS ENGINE for sale, 35 HP., OK type, complete with clutch, used only a short time. Reason for selling, installing motors. John G. Troester, Sidney, Ohio.

FOR SALE—One 32-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine, good condition, running every day. Object of selling is to install electric power. Price right. Address 57Y12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES of all kinds, sizes and prices can be sold profitably through the "Oil and Gas Engines" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago.

MACHINES WANTED.

WANTED—Modern 50 to 60 HP. Oil Engine, Fairbanks-Morse preferred. Hammer Mill, size equal No. 3 J-B. C. E. Lloyd, Washington C. H., Ohio.

SCALES FOR SALE.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales, 4 to 8 bu. capacity for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SECOND HAND SCALES for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

SCALES WANTED.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., Kansas City, Mo.

INFORMATION BURO.

READERS DESIRING to learn by whom or where any grain handling machine or device is made can generally obtain it promptly by addressing Information Buro, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable. size 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500. \$2.25 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

MACHINES FOR SALE.

EUREKA Wheat Washer and Whizzer for sale, large capacity, good as new. Price \$600.00. Bad Axe Grain Company, Bad Axe, Mich.

FOR SALE—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

BURROUGHS Adding Machine, 5 column, first \$50.00 takes it. Also 5 ton pitless stock scale with rack, \$75.00. Both in first class condition. A. R. Olson, Maskell, Nebr.

REPLY REGARDING MY AD. I received twelve answers from the first appearance. In fact, sold machine to first inquirer—could sell a carload of them from one insertion.—C. A.

FOR QUICK SALE

Two 36 inch Bauer Bros. ball bearing, double head, motor driven attrition mills, practically new.

One 24 inch attrition mill, same as above.
Standard Mill Supply Co.,
501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Hercules Crusher, 100 bu. capacity.
Little Giant Crusher, 30 bu. capacity.
Triumph Sheller, 100 bu. capacity.
Chief Ear Corn Crusher and Grinder, 50 bu. capacity.
Scalpers; bag holders; used 18" and 20" ball bearing Monarch Attrition Mills.
L. F. Perrin, Box 375, Port Huron, Mich.

FOR SALE—Complete custom grinding outfit. 15 hp. 3 phase motor with starter, power like new. Letz grinder with crusher, feed table and sacking elevator. Large stone burr mill in fine condition. Bolter, 2-hole corn sheller, pulleys, shafting and belts. Also nearly new Kelley Duplex grinder. All for \$500.00 cash. Building is sold and outfit must be removed at once. Motor alone at \$160.00.

Grover Hill Milling Co., Grover Hill, Ohio.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. **Quick Shipments.**
When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.



If You Need HAY
write us for delivered price

MACHINES FOR SALE

BARGAINS—2 Hess Driers; Motors; 40 HP. Case Horizontal Boiler—in good condition. J. M. Allen, P. O. Box 75, Decatur, Illinois.

ATTRITION MILLS

Two 22-in. double head Bauer Ball Bearing, motor driven, Attrition Mills. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Hammer feed grinder, large capacity, light power; combined Sidney Sheller and Cleaner, 300 bu. capacity; 20 hp., 3 phase motor. W. W. Pearson, Upland, Indiana.

FOR SALE—1 Hess corn and grain drier new, never has been set up, capacity 1200 bu. per 24 hours, crated for immediate shipment. Bargain. I double stand 9x30 B. & L. Moline roll LePage cut. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

THE BEST WAY to dispose of anything is to advertise it. You may have something to sell or trade which would be of advantage to many who are unaware of the opportunity offered because you are not letting it be known to our subscribers through the columns of this publication.

THREE BLOWERS for dust conveyors, one 50" National Blower Works make of Milwaukee, Wis., one 60" and one 72" Sturtevant made by the B. F. Sturtevant Co., Boston, Mass.; A-1 condition; will sell reasonably; write for prices.

THREE THOUSAND feet 30" four ply rubber belting for \$1.00 per foot, Kansas City.

SIX FAIRBANKS Hopper Scales, 1,600 bu., with type registering beam for sale, good as new. They are coming out of grain elevators we are now dismantling for the Santa Fe Ry. Co., Argentine, Kas. We will guarantee same to be complete and in good working order. Will sell one or all. J. Goldberg & Sons Struc. Steel Co., Box 6406, Sheffield, Kansas City, Mo.

CORN WANTED.

GOOD FEEDING CORN wanted. Send samples and prices. Address Newark Grain & Live Stock Ass'n, Newark, Nebr.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS OF FLOUR AND MILL FEEDS in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. **ANSTED & BURKE CO.,** Springfield, Ohio.

FUNNY EXPERIENCES.

FUNNY STORIES WANTED.

Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, Grain Dealers Journal, Chi-

YOUR NAME

where every progressive grain dealer will see it, will convince them you are in business today.

That is in the

Grain Dealers Journal
OF CHICAGO

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS.

Purchase and Sale Contracts gives a quick reference to Purchases and Sales. The Purchases being recorded on the left hand page and Sales on the right so user can quickly determine if he is long or short. Bound in tan canvas, 100 double pages size 8½x14 ins. Order Form 18 P&S. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Shipping Notices Duplicating: A convenient form for advising receivers of the kind, grade and weight of grain shipped.

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates, bound in heavy hinged press-board covers, with two sheets of carbon, size 5½x8½ inches. Order Form 3SN. Price 75c. Weight 8 ounces.

Leaking Car Report Blanks bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

Clark's Car Load Grain Tables: The eighth edition is the most complete table for reducing carload weights to bushels published. The tables show reductions by 50-pound breaks as follows:

20,000 to 107,950 lbs.	to 32 lb. bushels.
20,000 to 74,950 lbs.	to 34 lb. bushels.
20,000 to 96,950 lbs.	to 48 lb. bushels.
20,000 to 118,950 lbs.	to 56 lb. bushels.
20,000 to 118,950 lbs.	to 60 lb. bushels.

Bushels are printed from bold faced type in black ink; pounds in red, on heavy ledger paper, sewed and reinforced with muslin, and bound in flexible keratol covers with marginal index. Weight 6 ounces. Price \$2.50.

Clark's Double Indexed Car Register gives ready reference to the record of any car. Facing pages 11x16 inches of heavy ledger paper are each ruled into five columns, those on the left being numbered 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4, while columns on the right are numbered 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Each column is ruled into three distinct divisions with the following sub-headings: "Initial," "Car No." and "Record." The marginal index figure which is repeated in upper corner of each right hand page represents the right hand or unit figure of the number entered, while the column heading is the second or tens figure. The required number can be instantly found if properly entered. Form 40, with space for 12,000 cars, \$2.50. Form 42, with space for 21,600 cars, \$3.25.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

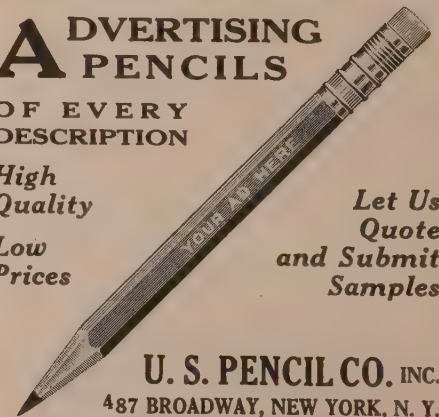
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

High Quality

Low Prices

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BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

FT. WAYNE, IND.

Wolf Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.
Kraus & Apfelbaum, field seed dealers.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.
Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Minneapolis Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Corneli Seed Co., field-grass-garden seeds.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEEDS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—4,000 bushels Old No. 2 White Oats. Good enough for seed. Friedly Bros., Dunkirk, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Genuine Early Burt Seed Oats and Genuine Red Seed Oats. Address C. R. Lewis, Jacksonville, Illinois.

RED TOP SEED for sale, best of all, 98%, 25c per lb. Samples on request. Patoka Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., Patoka, Ill.

WHITE OATS—Several car loads of nice bright No. 2 Old White Oats for sale, 38 lb. or better, will make fine seed oats, at 60c per bu. f.o.b. Lake View, Ohio, while they last. The Lakeview Elevator Co., Lakeview, Ohio.

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds for Sale—Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS WANTED

WANTED—A quantity of Flint Corn, also White Cap and Yellow Dent. Write us regarding your offerings of feed corn. Kelly, Case & Company, Tilbury, Ontario, Canada.

WE SPECIALIZE IN
**ALFALFA BLUE GRASS
SUDAN MILLET and CANE**
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
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Buyers and Sellers of All
Varieties of Field Seeds
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BUCKEYE BRAND
FIELD SEEDS
Strictly No. 1 Quality
The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co
CINCINNATI OHIO

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.
Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
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L. TEWELES SEED CO.
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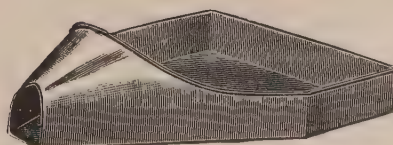
North American Seed Co.
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**CLOVERS—TIMOTHY
ALFALFA**
Get our samples and prices before buying

Sweet Clover Seed
We are the largest handlers of
Sweet Clover in North Dakota
Send us your inquiries of either carloads
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 **FARGO SEED HOUSE** 
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**We Buy
SEEDS**
Red Clover, Alsike Clover
Sweet Clover, Oats, Millet,
Spring Rye, Timothy, Etc.
Mail us samples for bids
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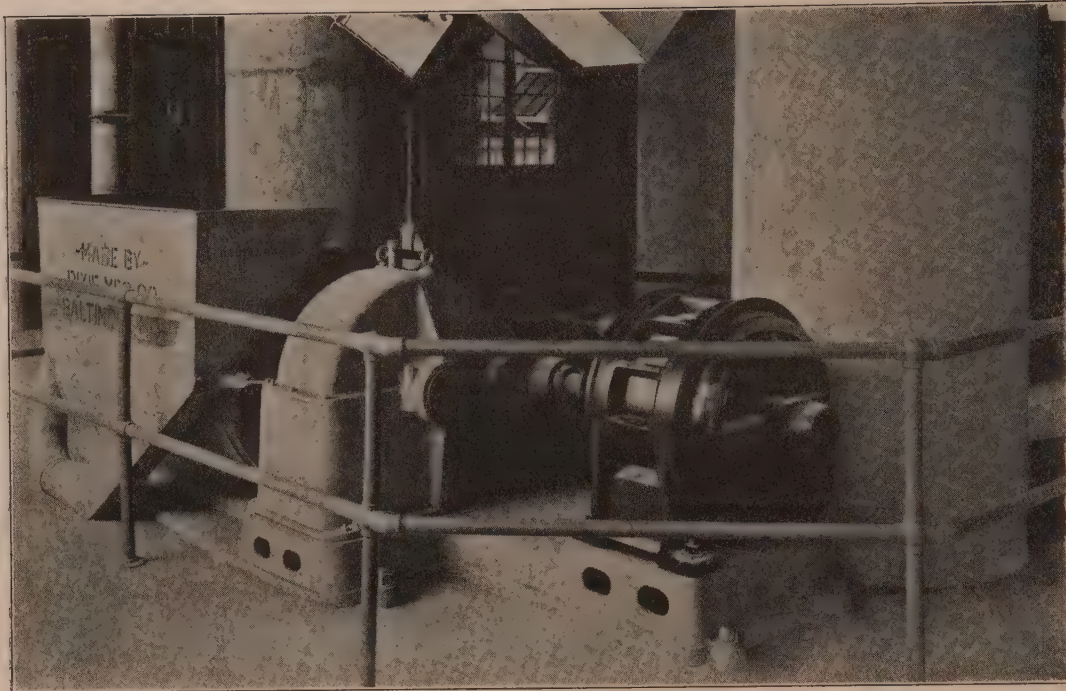
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Buyers and Sellers
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light and durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal, which will not rust or tarnish, assists the user to judge of the color and detect impurities. Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00. Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65. Send All Orders to

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



FALK SPEED REDUCERS

Wherever installed in elevators, the Falk Speed Reducer has proved its worth, transmitting the power from the motor with maximum efficiency and with no trouble even under the most adverse of conditions.

Falk Speed Reducers are installed in practically all of the large, modern elevators. The reason lies in their efficient, reliable, trouble-free performance. Let us send you full information on the Falk Speed Reducer in your elevator.

The Falk Corporation, Milwaukee, U. S. A.

Gears — Speed Reducers — Oil Engines — Flexible Couplings

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 20c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked - Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, JANUARY 25, 1927

SEED promises to be one of the most profitable side lines for the progressive grain dealer this season, especially to the grain dealers of the corn and oats sections.

MAKING overdrafts against shipments does not win the sympathy or good will of the receiver. If you do not trust the receiver you now ship grain to, better change.

IF YOU do not soon send us a report of box car seen leaking grain in transit we will be compelled to think grain laden cars no longer leak in daylight or that you are blind to your brother dealer's interest.

GERMINATION tests can easily be conducted by the elevator man to his own advantage and to the greatest profit of his farmer patrons. Such a service should be particularly valuable to grain growers this year.

THE ACTIVE CHAMPIONS of the Metric system have only thirty-eight more days in which to secure the enactment of legislation designed to force users of old weights and measures to scrap all their equipment.

INCOME TAX problems, which puzzle us no distraction, may be solved to your satisfaction and profit if you will take the time to submit detailed statement to the editor of our Income Tax Department, Mr. Seidman.

THE GRAIN dealer with a definite object in view has little chance of attaining that object unless he plans a positive campaign and follows it rigidly. The vacillating, drifting merchant never reaches any desirable post up stream.

THE MOVE of the Southwest Freight Rate Bureau to adopt a new tariff on tolerances which would stop consideration by R. R. Claim Agents of claims for shortages in grain shipments weighed over automatic scales is unfair and should be checkmated promptly.

THE CORN BORER appropriation of \$10,000,000 to clean up the farms will afford opportunities for fraud if not carefully expended. The careful farmer who tries to prevent infestation deserves assistance, but the careless farmer is more likely to get a share of the public money.

GRAIN ELEVATOR OPERATORS who have sufficient power to install feed mill equipment have found it one of the most profitable side lines yet undertaken by the elevator man and they could make it more voluminous and even more profitable if they would give careful study to the feeder's problems.

SIX per cent interest on advances to country shippers on their drafts seems a rather stiff rate in view of the fact that banks in some large cities pay savings depositors only 3 per cent. Why loan money at 5 per cent on real estate and charge 6 per cent on grain when the B/L that can be rediscounted with the federal reserve is better collateral?

INDORSING notes for the co-operative company is not the way for its directors to promote the interests of the company and the community. It is better to hire a good manager and instruct him to buy grain at a price that will earn a profit besides paying the bare cost of operation. At Lewis, Iowa, the directors of one company are trying to get the stockholders in court to recover \$15,000 borrowed by the directors for the company.

THE DECISION, published elsewhere, in the case of a Peoria grain receiver against a bank in Omaha forwarding fictitious Bs/L settles nothing conclusively, as the litigation was complicated by a double fraud, both in the Bs/L, and in the use of the name of an imaginary person on the draft. Receivers who have been victimized by frauds perpetuated by the aid of banks who forward fraudulent paper for collection will do well to preserve their documents with a view to starting suit.

WHEN DO YOU post the prices you are bidding for grain? Whether it be at the start of the day's business or after the market closes the practice should be uniform throughout your section, otherwise, the buyers will inadvertently be drawn into an over-bidding contest. In many sections elevator operators post their prices in the morning and refuse to advance them during the day regardless of any change in the central market. A shipper can not make delivery the minute a wagon load is received.

JUST BECAUSE a farmer owes the grain dealer on a lumber bill is no sound reason to accept in payment a wagonload of oats so poor in quality that the farmer can not get the other dealer in town to take it at the price of good oats. One dealer who was offered a wagonload of poor oats by a tenant for the account of a landlord who owed a lumber bill told the tenant to haul it to the other elevator, sell it, and bring him the money, which he did, thus outsmarting the landlord.

ROUTING Bs/L and drafts thru the most direct banks will save demurrage and help the receiver in these days of prompt movement of cars.

REGULAR DEALERS having an elevator at one point are violating the ethics of the grain trade by going to remote points and scooping grain into cars to the detriment of the regular dealer there.

THE grain merchant who never attends meetings of his brother dealers or reads what they are doing and saying deprives his business of a lot of valuable experience that might help him to avoid disastrous experiences.

POOL managers have no incentive to get the highest price for their members. If they get the average they think they have done well and all that is expected of them; and they are sure of their salary even if they sell below the average price of the year.

CONTRACTS with growers for their crop must be specific, to be enforceable, as one Montana buyer learned at an expense of \$3,750, as reported elsewhere. The contract called for a price subject to terminal weights, grades and charges, but failed to specify which terminal market.

THE WALKING delegate of the Crop Killers Union who used to destroy the Argentine crop has not been heard from since the Grain Futures Act went into effect. Did the clause in the law providing punishment for circulating false information on the crops drive him to earn an honest living?

THIS is a good time to revive Congressman Davey's bill, H. R. 4798, enlarging temporarily the power of the President to remove unnecessary and useless government employees and officials and providing for an advisory reorganization board. The author estimates the annual saving at \$500,000,000 a year, enough to retire the national debt in 40 years.

THE ALLEGED REBATING of which the Kellogg Co. was found guilty at Buffalo, in reality was no crime, and may be found so on appeal to the higher courts, the Kellogg & Sons elevator not being a public enterprise. If the railroad's allowance to elevator operators for elevation is so excessive that the work can be done for less only those shippers could participate in the profit who would erect an elevator at Buffalo, whereas the giving of a rebate on the shipload gives all shippers thru that port an opportunity to participate in the saving, without stimulating the erection of elevators to remain idle most of the time.

FREIGHT rates can not be reduced at the expense of the stockholders as the Hoch-Smiths pretend to believe. A new angle to freight rate reduction is presented by the recent Supreme Court decision in the Indianapolis water case, where the cost of reproduction NOW was held to be the proper basis of valuation for rate making purposes. If successful in its application to the railroads the 1914 valuation of \$22,000,000,000 might be raised 50 per cent and a fair return on this would require an increase in freight rates or a reduction in the wages of the railroad employees to give the stockholders \$500,000,000 more than they are at present receiving.

LOCAL MEETINGS of country elevator operators are doing more to smooth out the rough places in the grain business than has been done in years. Dealers who stubbornly refuse to speak to their competitors, help to build up a wall of prejudice, jealousy and hatred that is quite sure to prevent any one deriving a fair compensation for his services in marketing the farmer's grain. The same energy spent in finding the best market for the products purchased will profit every one concerned many times more than over bidding what is a fair price for the grain offered.

Twenty-five Years of Ass'n Work.

This week the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will celebrate the 25th anniversary of its organization, an anniversary which every grain elevator operator of the state should delight to help in celebrating.

The organization started out with an earnest desire on the part of its promoters to place the grain trade of the state on a higher plane, to eliminate bad methods and unbusiness-like practices in the hope of making for safer margins. The organization has done much to improve business conditions in that state and its officers surely merit the hearty thanks and appreciation of every dealer in the state.

Everyone identified with the grain trade has been helped by the work of the organizations even though they have not helped to pay for the service which they enjoyed. The producers have also been helped by the work of the Indiana organization, because it has encouraged responsible men to give their time and money to the business. Men who are able to conduct any branch of business profitably are not suspected of indulging in uncommercial practices common to the pioneers.

Strong associations always help to bring about the adoption of better business methods and help to establish business on a higher plane. This is now so common in Indiana that it is disappointing to find that there are some grain elevator operators of the state who do not support the state Association.

"World Wheat Prices Likely to Decline."

Under the foregoing caption the Food Research Institute of Leland Stanford University indulges in a forecast that "A decline in world wheat prices from their late November and December level is to be anticipated."

To those who have read with pleasure and profit the several "Wheat Studies" issued by the Institute during the past two years this venture into price forecasting comes as a disagreeable shock. It indicates that the Institute is lacking in the sound judgment we expect of a trustworthy statistical organization.

The Institute's forecast appears to be based on the fact ascertained by the Institute that the surpluses now available in exporting countries appear to be greater by a large margin than the necessary demands of importers. Instead of deducing that prices must necessarily fall because of this large surplus it would be more correct to say it is a bearish factor. As a bearish factor it may have been discounted already by the long decline in prices of wheat that culminated on Jan. 4, or it may be offset

by bullish factors that may develop in the future such as the enactment of the McNary-Haugen bill, occurrence of war in China, increased consumption of wheat, rye shortage in Europe, and crop damage in 1927.

Besides the foregoing factors well known to those in the trade the price of wheat is affected by mob psychology and change in diet due to hard times, two conditions the force of which it is impossible for the Food Research Institute to estimate in advance. A third factor of which the college professors can teach the grain dealer nothing is the professional daily backing and filling, the effect of which is to move the price of wheat in the direction of least resistance.

Wise men leave price forecasting to charlatans who use this bait to bleed "suckers."

Shall All Grading of Grain Be by One Authority?

The Federal Bureaucrats, in their eagerness to gain greater authority over the grain trade, have drafted a bill providing for a number of amendments to the Grain Standard's Act which are antagonistic to the best interests of all persons dealing in grain in interstate commerce.

If the law were changed as proposed it would surely result in the early abandonment of dealing in grain by Federal grades and the more general adoption of dealing in grain by type samples or private grades. As the present Federal rules governing the grading of grain shipped in Interstate Commerce are so technical and so numerous that many shippers to interior markets have long since established type grades of their own to the greater satisfaction of their customers and relief from the expense for the punctilious meddling by the Federal Supervisors.

The Federal Government now has authority to deny an incompetent a license to grade grain shipped in interstate commerce and that should be sufficient. If the same department were given full authority to employ, hire and fire men engaged in grading grain for shippers in interstate commerce the graders would probably work one or two hours a day and the expense of this service would be so heavy as to be prohibitive.

The present plan of controlling the grading of grain shipped in interstate commerce was evolved after years of thoughtful study and discussion by the leading members of the trade and no effort should be made to effect any change until the grain merchants of the land who are in close touch with the actual needs of the trade are prompted to suggest changes.

The Federal Bureaucrats by degrees are taking on such autocratic airs that they are disposed to hold in contempt the wishes or the intelligent advice of men who have devoted their lives to the best interest of the nation's commerce. How long taxpaying citizens who are directly interested in the commercial welfare of the country will stand for the supercilious supervision of their business by their employees at Washington remains to be seen. Judging from the resentment expressed frequently by self-respecting citizens the Bureaucrats have already crowded them to the limit, and they will denounce them to members of Congress at every opportunity.

Concrete Elevators Damaged by Fire.

So many owners of reinforced concrete elevators neglect and refuse to take out any fire insurance on their concrete elevator or its contents that we are pressed to the necessity of placing more than usual emphasis on the fire hazards of concrete elevators.

Among the early fires in concrete elevators illustrated in the Journal was that of the Farmers Elevator Co., at Jamaica, Ill., on Nov. 13, 1923. Fire was communicated to the cupola of this elevator through the cob spout leading to the cob burner. A wood corn cleaner, wood turn head platform, four heavy wood beams, a wood door, wood leg casings, part of wood stairs, wood bin valves and bin forms were all burned causing a loss of \$7,500 to building. No insurance.

On January 9, 1925, the Sullivan Grain Co., at Sullivan, Ill., was also set on fire by sparks from its cob burner. Wood spouting, the man-lift and wood bin forms were all burned causing a loss to building of \$1,500. No insurance.

The next fire in a concrete elevator of which we published illustrated description was on Feb. 4, 1925, when fire broke out in the cupola of the Farmers Elevator at Yanktown, S. Dak. Floors and machinery supplied sufficient fuel for the flames to cause an explosion and almost a collapse of the cupola. The damage to building and machinery was in excess of \$5,000. No insurance.

On Feb. 13, 1925, a 50,000 bus. reinforced concrete elevator of the Forbes Equity Exchange of Forbes, N. Dak., was visited by fire with disastrous results.

On Jan. —, 1926, fire was communicated to grain in the reinforced concrete tanks of the Arkadelphia Milling Co.'s elevator at Arkadelphia, Ark., from the burning wood working house adjacent with the result that the tanks were damaged \$6,945.

On March 22, 1926, fire was discovered in the cupola of the reinforced concrete elevator of the U. S. Commission Co., of Upper Sandusky, O., and the wood leg casings, wood heads and wood forms were burned with small damage to the building but heavy damage to grain by water.

On April 2, 1926, the reinforced concrete elevator of Snyder & Immel, Kingston, Ohio, was badly damaged by the burning of wood leg casings, wood heads and wood machinery in the cupola. The damage to building amounted to \$20,000.

On July 11, 1926, the reinforced concrete elevator of the Farmers Union Warehouse Co., at Moscow, Idaho, lost its wood cupola, the wood leg casings and the wood leg well, as well as all of its machinery. The loss was over \$10,000. No insurance.

On July 18, 1926, fire was communicated to grain in the reinforced concrete tanks of the Blair Elevator Corp., at Atchison, Kans., and resulted in heavy damage to the tanks both due to exposure by burning of buildings adjacent as well as to burning of grain in the tanks. This plant was insured. See detailed report in number.

Doubtless many other fires have occurred but the ones listed in the foregoing are sufficient to prove the folly of not keeping reinforced concrete tanks and their contents fully protected by fire insurance in reliable companies.

Experience proves they are not immune from damage by fire.

McNary-Haugen Bill Going Strong.

The agricultural com'tes of both the House and the Senate having approved the McNary-Haugen bill the measure is that much nearer to enactment.

The vote by the House com'te on agriculture was 13 to 8; and the vote by the Senate com'te on agriculture was unanimous, two absent members being in favor of the bill, which was published in full in the Journal Dec. 25 on pages 739, 740 and 741.

The unanimous vote by the Senate com'te smacks of politics. The Senators know too well the unconstitutional sections of this bill, turning over public money to private interests, and creating a grain monopoly. It is evident that the Senators are bidding for the votes of the small minority of farmers who want aid by appearing to favor the bill, while in reality the Senators are depending on substitution of the Crisp or other amendments, or a veto by the President, who is known to be opposed to government price fixing, however disguised. The place hunters may profit by such a bill but it will not benefit the grain growers.

Free Storage Continues to Lose Ground.

We are glad to give more space to the convictions of grain dealers who have had distressing experiences from giving free storage and advancing money to farmer patrons.

The grain dealers of Illinois and Iowa in particular seem to be thoroughly aroused against the insidious influence of these two bad practices which lead directly to worse practices and cut-throat competition in other vicious forms.

Giving free storage or advancing money should have no place in the business life of the average country elevator operator. If the farmer wishes to speculate with cash grain, let him hold it on his farm out of sight, then he will be free to sell it where and when he likes. It is not fair to the grain dealer to ask for the free use of his storage bins because he provided these bins for the handling of his own business.

In this number is published a letter from a dealer who shipped out wheat because it was heating and three of his farmer patrons brought suit because he was trying to do the best thing for their interest. He had no facilities for cooling or drying the grain, so hastened to get it to a terminal market where it could be dried, cleaned and put in condition to stand storage.

Grain buyers who seek to promote their own business interests by distributing *lagniappe* have generally come to the conclusion that the givers of free storage are injuring rather than helping their business and many have stopped storing either free or for a charge. If the country elevator business is ever to be put on a profitable basis the giving of free storage, the rise of the market and lending money are three practices that must be abolished. When they are abolished it will be much easier for the average country elevator operator to see when he is making a free distribution of his operating capital.

Storage Rate Inadequate.

In an effort to prevent the Nebraska Railway Commission putting its elevator at Oshkosh, Neb., under the state warehouse law, the Lexington Mill & Elevator Co. went into the courts. The case was heard before Judge Broady of the district court.

The elevator company claimed it handles about 90,000 bus. of grain annually and that it stores grain for the members of the Nebraska Wheat Growers Ass'n in the vicinity of Oshkosh. This grain is shipped by the ass'n and the elevator gets no profit from it.

The company alleged that if the elevator is put under the warehouse law and cannot charge more than the storage rate fixed by law that the act of the Commission will be confiscatory and the court was asked to declare the law invalid as applying to the plaintiff. If the elevator is declared to be a warehouse farmers will use it for storage and the elevator can not handle grain as it has been handling it. The wheat growers have been charged from 3 to 4½ cents a bushel at various points for handling their grain, the contract being made by the local com'te of growers.

The state law allows a warehouse charge of 1½ cents for the first 15 days and one cent for the next 30 days, the scale being a sliding one, depending on the length of time the grain is stored. J. E. Jacobson, one of the plaintiffs, as a witness declared that a record of 64 elevators over a long period showed the cost to run from 2½ to 4 cents a bushel for handling grain.

Harry A. Cummins, of Seward, further testified as to costs, I. J. Hohnstein, of Emerald, declared the rate permitted under the warehouse law is inadequate and that the actual cost of handling grain is 3½ cents per bushel. The decision will be awaited with much interest.

Judgment Against Telegraph Co.

Francis Baker obtained a telegraph blank from the clerk of the Dixon Hotel at Kansas City, Mo., wrote a message and gave it to the clerk who called a Western Union messenger. The clerk gave the message and the money for transmission to the boy. He also sent a second telegram, one being to Marceline and the other to Brookfield, Mo.

The telegrams never were received at the office of the Western Union in Kansas City.

Baker brot suit and was given \$300 damages. The telegraph company took an appeal, but the Kansas Court of Appeals sustained the judgment, under section 10136, revised statutes of 1919.

The defense of the telegraph company was that the messenger was the agent of the sender, as provided in the fine print on the back of the blank, reading as follows:

"5. No responsibility attaches to the company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such by one of the company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender."

The court said: We think that, taking the testimony and all reasonable inferences that may be drawn therefrom in favor of the plaintiff, which we are required to do in considering a demurrer to plaintiff's evidence, it is fairly shown that plaintiff delivered the telegram in question to the clerk, together with the required charge for sending the same, and that the clerk called up the defendant and it sent a messenger boy for the purpose of procuring the message that was to be transmitted, together with the charge for sending it, and that the boy procured the message and the money. Under such circumstances we think there is no question, but that the messenger boy was the agent of the defendant notwithstanding the provision on the back of the telegram, and if he failed to deliver the message at defendant's office, as its testimony tends to show, his failure was the failure of the defendant for which it is liable.—287 S. W. Rep. 807.

Bank's Liability for Fraudulent Documents.

Plaintiff Mueller Grain Co., of Peoria, Ill., has obtained from the Supreme Court of the United States favorable consideration of its petition for an appeal from the decision given Jan. 5, 1926, by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in its suit against the American State Bank of Omaha, Neb., to recover payments on drafts fraudulently negotiated by Wm. R. Richter of Omaha thru the defendant American State Bank of Omaha. The outcome of this suit, therefore, still remains uncertain.

The District Court of the Northern District of Illinois had given the Mueller Grain Co. judgment against the bank for \$6,490.46, and this was reversed by the Court of Appeals, for the following reasons:

It is urged that the defendant was the negotiator of the Bs/L and that there was an implied warranty by it within the meaning of section 34 of the Bs/L Act (Comp. St. § 8604qq). We are of opinion that (a) defendant was not a negotiator, within the meaning of that section; (b) if it was, by the notice indorsed upon the Bs/L, the bank expressed its "contrary intention," within the meaning of that section, and did not by negotiating the bills warrant anything; (c) that defendant was, at most, a pledgee of the Bs/L within the meaning of section 36, and for that reason was not a warrantor under the statute. 39 Stat. at Large, pp. 543, 544 (Comp. St. § 8604rrr).

To sustain the charge of forgery of the Johnson name, the plaintiff relies upon the evidence that the same hand that wrote the Richter signature wrote the name Johnson on the Bs/L, and cites the following cases: Schroeder v. Harvey, 75 Ill. 638; Wizard Oil Co. v. U. S. Express Co., 265 Ill. 156, 106 Ill. 623; Foster v. Graf, 287 Ill. 559, 122 N. E. 845—to support their contention that that evidence was sufficient to show the forgery. Every charge of forgery of a signature and every definition of such a forgery much necessarily contain the elements (a) that the signature was not made by the hand of the person whose signature it purports to be; (b) that it was made by another wrongfully. Unless there is evidence in the record that the whole of the Bs/L, including the Johnson indorsement, are forgeries, the record is wholly without evidence that the name Johnson was forged. There is some evidence that there was no such person as Johnson, and that Richter used the name for his own purposes, which, without more, he might legally do, the same as he used the name United States Commission Company. Plaintiff contends that there is no evidence of forgery of the Bs/L.

The guaranty not only did not on its face guarantee the genuineness of the Bs/L, but the notice specifically said "This bank does not guarantee that this B/L is genuine." The notice also excluded any idea of responsibility for the quantity, quality, condition, or delivery of the grain, so that, if there was any guaranty at all, it was merely that the Johnson signature was genuine, and defendant could only be held liable for any loss occasioned by its forgery. Johnson, if he existed and his name had been forged, would have been a very material witness for the plaintiff. Plaintiff charged that his name was forged, yet it did not call him as a witness, nor in any way account for his absence, except that Heyl said:

"I told Mr. Shafer that it appeared from the evidence that I had that there was no such person as Johnson."

If, then, the Bs/L were spurious, and Johnson was a fictitious person, it conclusively follows that there was no loss of the grain because the signature of Johnson was not genuine.—15 Fed.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

B/4 43458 went east thru Winchester, Ind., at 10 a. m., Dec. 22, leaking a stream of corn at least 2 inches thru, on the south side of the car.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

P. R. R. 59160 was found leaking oats at both side doors, in the Undercliff Yards at Cincinnati, O., on Dec. 8.—J. A. Hallam, chief inspector and weighmaster, Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange.

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Accepting Coal Broken Up by Transfer?

Grain Dealers Journal: Are we compelled to accept coal after having been transferred in transit and smashed up like mine run?—Cummings Grain Co., Gilman, Ill.

Ans: If the transfer was the fault of the railroad company by reason of a hot box or wreck the railroad company is obligated to make good the difference in the value of the coal before and after transfer.

If the dealer uses the coal he has a good claim for damages; but the dealer should have the local station agent make a notation on the B/L that the coal was broken up like mine run, as evidence in presenting claim.

It is the duty of the shipper or receiver to minimize the damages; and if he can use the coal at a discount he should accept the coal and protect himself at the time of acceptance or delivery to him by taking an acknowledgment by the local station agent of the damaged condition of the coal.

A Good Storage Contract.

Grain Dealers Journal: There is a disposition on the part of the farmers to expect the country dealer to make some concessions to them while they speculate.

It is an old chestnut that has been exploded ten million times but it has got to be exploded that many times and then repeated possible on the part of the farmers that they can thrash their grain and store it away somewhere, either in their own bins or the bins of an elevator man and wait awhile until some time in the very near future that the grain just about doubles in price.

Of course, every sensible person that has had any experience in the grain business knows very well that no such condition as this exists, as a rule. There may be times when there is an advance of a few cents a bushel and sometimes several cents a bushel, but it has been our experience that almost every farmer who makes a contract for future sales or for storage is never satisfied with a normal advance.

A dealer finds the time often that he can get the advantage of four or five and possibly 10c a bushel advance over the first cost and if he is up to what we call "snuff" he is disposed to take the market and let the stuff go.

The farmer thinks that if the wheat is worth a dollar and the tendency is up that it is sure to be worth \$2 before very long. If not \$2, anyhow over \$1.50. Our experience is that they rarely ever sell on an advancing market, and wait until all hope is abandoned and they are the last ones to give up because they are natural born bulls and then take less money than they did for the wheat when they put it in storage and then, of course, the next thought that comes to their mind is to find out whether or not the grain man in their opinion has not played some sharp trick on them.

If the dealer is responsible, he has shipped the grain and possibly has taken advantage of a hedge or else if he operates a number of stations he keeps not at any particular station the full amount of wheat that is due at that station, but at all the stations sufficient quantity to make good his contracts. If he is an unscrupulous fellow that is as much given to plunging as the average farmer, he does not care much whether he has anything to make good or not when the time comes for a show down.

In order to meet this condition a few years ago we got up the contract that we are sending herewith. We are filling in with a pencil just like it might be made with the farmer, and we make this in three parts—one part stays with our agent, one part is given the farmer, and the other part is mailed to us immediately and we make record of it. This gives us a knowledge of just how much wheat we have.

It is not headed a storage contract but a "future sales" contract. We never have been quite easy about it. We have always felt that there might be something come up that would leave a bitter taste in our mouths and we would like to have your opinion on any phrase or term or condition that is used in this contract.

Inasmuch as the present season is over and we only have about 2,000 bus. of these kind of contracts and have the wheat on hand at the stations where the contract is made, it is vitally important to us that we get your opinion NOW so that when the contracts are cleaned up, if there is any lame point that might get us into trouble, it can be fixed up before another season rolls around.

We would very much prefer, of course, to pay the people for their wheat when it comes in. In fact, we want to pay for all kinds of grain when they deliver it to us. We ask no time. But what we expect is to get the grain at the market price and pay the cash for it.—Jones Grain Co., Jones, Mo.

FUTURE SALES CONTRACT

THIS AGREEMENT entered into by and between Jones Grain Co. of Jones, Mo., party of the first part and John Doe of Jones, Mo., party of the second part, recites that the party of the second part has this day delivered to the party of the first part 500 bushels of red winter wheat grading No. 2. This contract is to run until Feb. 15, 1927, unless terminated sooner by the party of the second part as provided herein. Terms of this contract are as follows:

The party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part at the rate of (1/30) one-thirtieth of one cent per bushel per day for the first thirty days and (1/60) one-sixtieth of one cent per bushel per day thereafter for storage, and also allow a shrinkage of (1/60) one-sixtieth of 1% per day up to 1½% of total weight. That the party of the second part grants, bargains and sells this wheat to the party of the first part at 15 cents a bushel less than the previous day's average market price on the Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo., for like kind and grade, at time of final settlement. The party of the second part may terminate this contract any time after thirty days from date of this contract. When settlement is made storage and shrinkage charges to be deducted and the balance due to be paid by party of the first part to the party of the second part or to the order of the party of the second part and this contract to be surrendered to party of the first part.

If the party of the second part does not desire to make settlement in full on or before the expiration of this contract then by mutual agreement a new contract can be made for part or all of this wheat to expire not later than June 15, 1927.

If this contract is not extended by mutual agreement on or before the expiration thereof, then the settlement shall be based on the market price on date of expiration. In case this contract is renewed the storage charges will be figured the same as if a continuous contract had been made. This contract is signed in duplicate by both parties at Jones, Mo., this 8th day of January, 1927.

JONES GRAIN CO.,
By John Jones,
Party of First Part.

John Doe,
Jones, Mo.
Party of Second Part.

Ans: This contract seems binding on both parties. It gives the farmer the privilege of hauling when the roads are good and of selling whenever the price looks good to him. Also the farmer can hold his wheat without going to the expense of building granaries.

The dealer gets the wheat and can ship it out when convenient. The dealer gets a storage charge. He has the privilege of closing out the farmer if the farmer fails to come in and settle.

The contract gives the dealer an insurable ownership covered by the ordinary policy.

It might be an improvement to add a clause that the seller guarantees the grain to be free of landlord's or thresher's liens or chattel mortgages. If falsely guaranteed the seller would be guilty of taking money under false pretenses.

The Corn Borer?

Grain Dealers Journal: Could the Journal advise us as to whether the Department of Agriculture publishes a bulletin on the European corn borer, and if so where we should write to get one? We would also like to receive information as to what embargoes are placed on products to be shipped out of infested areas. Any information in regard to above will be appreciated.—Davis Bros. & Potter, Cissna Park, Ill.

Ans: The Department of Agriculture has published a comprehensive bulletin, No. 1294, entitled "The European Corn Borer and Its Control," of 44 pages illustrated, which may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Circular No. 100 of the Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames, Ia., contains 16 pages of text and engravings fully describing the insect and its depredations.

The agricultural experiment station of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., expects to have ready for distribution in a few days a new bulletin on the "Corn Borer."

A practical summary of information is given in a paper, "Timely Information About the European Corn Borer," by L. H. Worthley and D. J. Caffrey (U. S. Dept. of Agr., Misc. Circ. 70 (1926).) It is written with special reference to the Lake Erie region.

G. W. Barber has written a paper covering a 2-year study of the development of the European corn borer in the New England area (Jour. Agr. Research [U. S.], 32 (1926), No. 11). Much of the data he presents in tabular and chart form. The comparisons of the development in different food plants and in different localities were made in 1922 and 1923. Considerable variation was found.

The embargo notices may be obtained from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Landlord's Lien in Ohio?

Grain Dealers Journal: On Aug. 27, 1923, "A" rents a farm to "B" for the crop year commencing on March 1, 1924, and ending on Feb. 28, 1925.

This lease is not renewed in writing, but by common consent of the parties "A" and "B," "B" continues to farm the land and live on same for the crop years of Mar. 1, 1925, to Feb. 28, 1926, and the crop year Mar. 1, 1926, to Feb. 28, 1927.

"B" continues on the farm until foreclosure suit is brought and he is forcibly ejected in November of this past year. In other words, the original lease was still in effect by consent of the parties up until the tenant was ejected by legal process. The lease was never recorded as the lessor worked under the intent that it was not required in this state.

The rent was to be by grain rent, ⅓ to the lessor and ⅔ to the lessee, the lessor reserving a lien on the premises.

The lessee sold fraudulently, something over 100 bushels of barley raised on the farm of which the lessor was entitled to ⅓ of the proceeds as rent. This was sold to a near neighbor to the farm who no doubt was aware of the grain being covered by a lien.

Is the value of this grain recoverable from the party buying it?—Wade H. Cook, Circleville, O.

Ans: The Ohio Statutes do not provide a lien for landlords, so that the landlord in this case has no recourse against anyone other than the tenant. He can not recover the value of the grain from the party buying it.

Arrangements have been completed for establishing federal-state bean inspection in Montana, Wyoming and Idaho, and federal bean inspection in Colorado, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. An inspector has been licensed at Billings, Mont., to cooperate with the Montana Department of Agriculture; one at Worland, Wyo., cooperating with the Wyoming Department of Agriculture; and several in Idaho, cooperating with the Idaho organization. These inspectors will grade beans according to the federal standards established last Sept. 1, and will issue a federal-state certificate. The Colorado service is working in connection with the Denver Grain Exchange.

Diamond Anniversary of J. H. Dole & Company 1852-1927.

Changing business methods, the shifting of business channels and the natural vicissitudes of every firm or corporation have long limited the average life of American business institutions to less than one generation. The business which survives two generations is unusual and that which is continued thru the third generation is the rare exception, so few firms have the privilege of celebrating the diamond anniversary of their establishment.

Chicago has not yet celebrated its centennial anniversary and it was quite an enterprising community before the pioneers of the Illinois prairies produced enough wheat to have a shipping surplus. No doubt the early producers who hauled their surplus long distances to Chicago experienced much difficulty in getting cash for their grain, and were very glad to accept supplies in exchange.

When Chicago was still a small village surrounded by homesteads, pastures, timber and Indian camps, the enterprising Dole family saw the possibility of shipping grain by small lake schooners then in use to the east where it might be disposed of profitably. The original three story grain warehouse, one of the first to be erected in Chicago, is shown in the sketch, reproduced herewith. It was located at the docks on the north side of the Chicago river. This was completed in 1839 and the firm of Newberry & Dole immediately put it to use in buying the farmers grain. Prices paid for wheat varied from 50 to 60 cents a bushel.

Farmers hauled their grain in sacks borrowed from the warehouse for that purpose. The full sacks were weighed and hoisted to the top floor by straps. Man power was used to carry the full sacks to flat bottom bins and empty them.

When a sufficient quantity of grain had been accumulated to make a shipload, the firm chartered the Osceola, a brig from Buffalo commanded by Captain Billings, and loaded it with 2,900 bus. of wheat consigned to Kingman & Durfee at Black Rock, N. Y. This was the first shipment of grain to leave the Chicago docks. The engraving herewith shows how the bulk grain was loaded into the vessel. A long wooden spout with a large opening at the head and a small opening at the bottom, equipped with a shut-off slide, carried the grain by gravity from the third story of the warehouse to the dock. A bucket line dumped the grain from the bins into the large end of the spout after the manner of a bucket brigade at a fire. At

the bottom of the spout the grain was weighed into wooden boxes equipped with handles at both ends. Each box held 4 bushels and was emptied into the hold of the vessel by two men.

This method was in use but a short time, being superseded by a belt carrying buckets and operated by a horse on a tramway. Steam-power replaced the horse in 1848.

The present company is an outgrowth of that modest beginning. James H. Dole was long associated with his uncle and Mr. Newberry in the first enterprise. In 1852 he succeeded to the business and immediately organized J. H. Dole & Company to operate on a commission basis.

Mr. Dole carefully nursed his business thru the early stages and the business grew with the community. His company was guided safely thru the business storms that preceded his death in 1902. Today, it is the oldest grain commission firm having remained in one family thru seventy-five years.

Upon his death the business was incorporated. George S. Dole, his son, became President. Hiram N. Sager, then treas. and a director of Norton & Co., a grain man of unusual ability, was prevailed upon to become sec'y-treas. and manager.

Mr. Sager took an active interest in the affairs of the Chicago Board of Trade and served it as president in 1907-08, following several years service as a director and com'ite man. In 1911 he was called upon to act as president of the Council of North American Grain Exchanges in which capacity he discharged his duties faithfully and well. J. H. Dole & Company have long been members of the state and national ass'ns.

An attack of angina pectoris caused the death of Mr. Sager on Oct. 27, 1924. He was succeeded by Frank Haines as sec'y-treas. and manager of the company. John H. Brooks was made ass't sec'y. George S. Dole continued in his former capacity as president.

This is the diamond anniversary of J. H. Dole & Company. For 75 years its grain commission business has been successfully operated by one family. Still it continues to grow and recently opened branch offices in St. Louis and Peoria for the convenience and service of its patrons. Its host of friends in the grain trade wish it continued growth and prosperity.

Flax and buckwheat are heating because of pigeon grass seed mixed with it says, Geo. P. Sexaur of Brookings, S. D. This mixture in storage merits close watching unless bins are equipped with thermometers.



Geo. S. Dole, President J. H. Dole & Company.

Investigations conducted by the state development com'ite of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce show that corn equal to any may be raised in the state of Washington. This territory annually spends millions in purchasing pork products from Montana, the Dakotas and Iowa. The investigations are expected to result in a heavy corn acreage being planted to a special developed strain and a record development of the hog raising industry.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Jan. 25-27. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa at Fort Dodge.

Jan. 27-28. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n in the Board of Trade Building at Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 8-10. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Jacksonville.

Feb. 10. Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Ass'n at Minneapolis.

Feb. 15-17. Farmers Elevtr. Ass'n of Minnesota at West Hotel, Minneapolis.

Feb. 22-23. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants mid-winter convention at Binghamton, N. Y.

Feb. 22-23. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio at Toledo.

Feb. 23-24. Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Indianapolis.

Mar. 1-3. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, North Dakota, at Minot.

Mar. 22-23. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Missouri at Kansas City.

Mar. 24-25. Co-operative Elevator Men's Ass'n of Oklahoma at Enid.

Mar. 24-25. Tentative dates for the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Topeka.

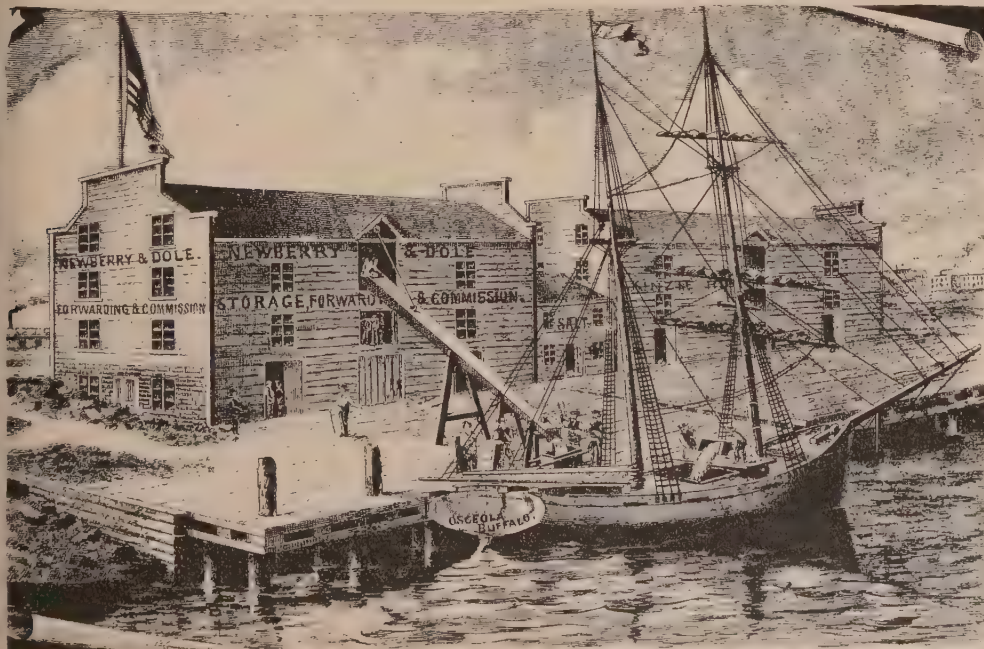
Mar. 29-31. Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas at Hutchinson.

Apr. 12-14. National Scalemen's Ass'n at Kansas City, Mo.

June 27-28. Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n at Detroit, Mich.

June 28-30. American Seed Trade Ass'n at Detroit, Mich.

Oct. 10-12. Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Omaha.



Newberry & Dole Making First Shipment of Grain from Chicago's First Dock—1839.

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

Free Storage and Free Money in Montana.

Grain Dealers Journal: Reading the Journal of December 25, 1926, page 732, "Free Storage Fast Losing Friends," certainly should impress the many elevator operators who insist on giving free storage to farmers. Some seem to think that by giving free storage they will get a few more bushels of wheat to handle over their competitor. I am of the opinion that the giving of free storage is a thing of the past with the up-to-date grain firms, and that only firms lacking business stamina will let their agents give free storage for grain to meet competition.

On the other hand, advancing money on stored wheat without charging a reasonable rate of interest for the money advanced is lacking as much business judgment as giving free storage. My experience in the past fifteen years is that whenever a dealer ships a car of wheat to a terminal, stores it and draws any money on this wheat if the amount is only \$5.00, he pays interest at the rate of 6 per cent. If shipped to the Coast or west he pays 7 per cent interest as long as he has the use of the money. The same applies to any amounts drawn against consigned shipments, interest is charged as long as shipper has use of the money. Yet there are elevator companies here in Montana that advance as high as \$1.00 per bushel on stored wheat to the farmers without charging a cent of interest for the use of such money.

On Sept. 4, 1925, the grain dealers of this district held a meeting at Great Falls, Mont., and informal discussion took place of several matters of importance. That which seemed to command the most consideration was the practice of advancing money on stored wheat or grain with no interest charge for the use of such money.

All members present were cognizant of the lack of business principle involved in such practice, and unanimous agreement was reached to discontinue the loaning of money against storage holdings without making a proper interest charge. The rate decided upon was 6 per cent.

Yet, the same members of the Northwestern Grain Dealers Ass'n who operate elevators through this district and attended this meeting, went right back to their offices and gave their agents instructions to make advances on stored grain without charging interest. Even the small rate of 6 per cent has not been charged since that meeting. So what is the use of having any of these meetings and agreeing on these things if the companies will not live up to them.

The practice of advancing money on stored wheat without charging a reasonable rate of interest has caused many a farmer to lose more than they gain, for the reason that free storage

encourages them to hold their wheat, and nine times out of ten, the market goes down before they are compelled to sell. Nine years out of ten, if the farmer sold his wheat as soon as he threshed, he would gain more than his threshing bill.—Yours truly, Judith Basin Grain Co., F. H. Ronish, Coffee Creek, Mont.

District Meeting of Michigan Elevator Men.

Ann Arbor was host to a district meeting of Southern Michigan co-operative elevator managers held at the Y. M. C. A. building on Jan. 11. District chairman Frost presided. Marketing problems were discussed at length.

Howard Raither, M. S. C., crop expert, gave the opening address, considering farm crops in general and means for marketing them.

Stanley Wellman spoke on the co-operative organization. He was followed by Michael Noon, who explained the co-operative plan and stressed the necessity for co-operation among the farmers ass'ns.

C. A. Boyle discussed fertilizers best suited to various soils and the results that might be expected from their use.

Prof. Raither gave the closing talk by discussing alfalfa, land adapted to that crop, varieties, purity and crop production of alfalfa seed.

H. S. Osler brought up the subject of the European corn borer and impressed his listeners with the importance of early action by the state in starting the annual drive against the pest.

Charley and Bill.

Charley and Bill had elevators
Located side by side.
Charley's slogan was "safety first,"
While Bill would take "a ride."

Smart Charley would buy at a profit
Or there wasn't any sale.
But poor, old Bill couldn't stand to see
A wagon load leave his scale.

Charley bought wheat at its worth, today
His life was free from sorrow.
But Bill was willing to take a chance—
On a higher market tomorrow.

Smart Charley always sold his wheat
Wherever he had a profit,
While Bill was a consignment hound,
Expecting a higher market.

A story you've heard of Tortoise and Hare,
Quite like them was this pair.
Charley resembled the Turtle,
While Bill played the part of the Hare.

Bill would be in the game today,
But his bank account gave out.
Smart Charley is sitting pretty,
Still going good and stout.
—Bill Talbot.

Budapest, Hungary.—Grain transactions on the Budapest exchange are registered with the sec'y of the organization under existing regulations, and from them is formed a basis for officially published grain quotations. Members have become neglectful and the official grain trade of the organization shows a big drop. Ways and means are being considered to remedy the situation.

Car Leakage Decreases in Chicago.

The number of cars of grain found leaking when unloaded at Chicago, during the year just passed, aggregated only 5.2% compared with 6.4% in 1925, a decrease of 1.2%.

The total number found leaking on arrival was 5,449 (grain only), out of the 111,644 cars received. No cars left Chicago in a leaking condition.

Better protection was evident in the railroad yards of the city. As a consequence of the activities of the Weighing and Custodian Departments of Chicago Board of Trade, 37 persons were arrested for stealing grain from cars. Of these, 30 were convicted, 3 were paroled, and 4 were discharged with warnings from the court.

Bank Held to Agreement to Finance Buyer.

The Citizens State Bank of Talmage, Kan., agreed that James Borin, grain dealer, could give his checks, drawn on the bank, to persons from whom he purchased grain, and should deposit the proceeds of sales in the bank by depositing there sight drafts drawn on consignees, with Bs/L attached, and it was agreed that the checks would be paid out of such proceeds, regardless of the state of Borin's account with the bank at the time.

Borin bought wheat and shipped, giving the bank the B/L and draft to be deposited; but the bank, instead of paying his check for wheat but converted the proceeds of the draft to the payment of a note not yet due which the bank held against Borin.

When H. Humpert, seller of 984 bus. of wheat, presented Borin's check for \$1,307.83 payment was refused by the bank for the stated reason that Borin had not sufficient funds.

Humpert brot suit against the bank and the Supreme Court of Kansas on Dec. 11, 1926, affirmed a judgment in her favor.

Borin testified that the agreement with the bank was to pay his checks, as stated in the foregoing.

Higdon, the pres. of the bank, with whom the arrangement with Borin was made, testified that there was no agreement that his checks were to be paid without regard to his deposits in the bank.

As the business was conducted, Borin's checks were paid as they came to the bank, in some cases before the proceeds of the sight drafts had been returned, and also when Borin's account was overdrawn. The books of the bank showed that many of the checks paid were entered as overdrafts. The jury found that the agreement relied on by plaintiff was made.

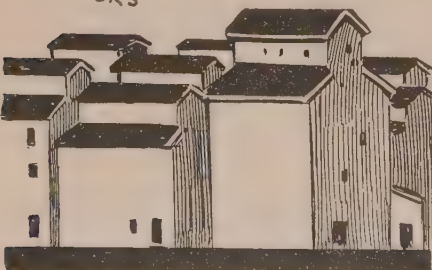
It appears that on the day on which the plaintiff's check was refused Borin had \$3,206.75 to his credit in the bank, but, as already stated, most of it was applied to the payment of a note of Borin that was not yet due.

The Supreme Court said: Even if the bank had no notice that the check was given for wheat, it would still be liable upon the basis of the agreement made between it and Borin.

There is a contention that the president of the bank had no authority to make the agreement shown by plaintiff's evidence, but that the cashier is the officer authorized to administer the bank's financial affairs. The record discloses that the president, Higdon, was the officer who controlled and managed the affairs of the bank and had supervision over its daily affairs; but even if it is not regarded as a one-man bank, or if the authority exercised by Higdon had not been confirmed by the directors, or sanctioned by long-continued usage, his arrangement with Borin had been so far acted on and carried out that the defense of lack of authority is not available to the bank.—250 Pac. Rep. 1077.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Fred Stanek of Fort Dodge is the champion cornhusker of the world. He won the title by defeating a field of 50 contestants representing all corn growing sections of the United States. His record was 28.2 bus. in an hour and 20 minutes.

TOO MANY
ELEVATORS



POACHING



Amendments Proposed for the Grain Standards Act

The Bureaucrats at Washington, in their eagerness to secure complete control of the grading of grain in the United States, have drafted a bill designed to drive all state and private grain inspection departments out of grading grain shipped in Interstate Commerce. The idea of appealing from the careless work of a Federal inspector to the higher-ups in his own department is repugnant to the principle of justice. If the inspection were appealed to members of the same department the appeal officials would be duty bound to uphold the grading of the Federal inspectors. If they reversed the grading of active workers in their department too frequently the public would soon lose all confidence in their work. The appeal officials would of necessity have to consider first the interests of their department rather than the interests of the grain dealers involved in the trade hinging on the grading appeal.

The bill seeks to go even further than the control of the grading of grain. Under the changed law shippers who contracted to sell grain subject to the inspection at one point would be required to deliver the contract grade at destination regardless of either delays or unexpected deterioration.

The officious bureaucrats have such an unlimited itching for power; they would make the grading of all markets subject to revision at destination market regardless of the contract entered into by buyer and seller. Such regulations have no place in any grain inspection law and we doubt if any of our Supreme Courts would tolerate a law designed to deprive individuals of the right to contract.

The bill as drafted merits careful perusal by all interested in the welfare of the grain trade. Study it now and tell us what you think.

A BILL

To Amend the United States Grain Standards Act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Sections 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 of the United States Grain Standards Act of August 11, 1916 (39 United States Statutes at Large, page 482), be amended to read, and a new section thereto, designated as Section 7a, is added, as follows:

SECTION 1. That this Act shall be known by the short title of the "United States Grain Standards Act." The word "person," wherever used in this Act, shall be construed to import the plural or singular, as the case demands, and shall include individuals, ass'ns, partnerships, and corporations; the words, "in interstate or foreign commerce," wherever used in this Act, mean "from any State, Territory or District, to or thru any other State Territory or District or thru any foreign country or from any other foreign country to or thru any State, Territory or District, or within any Territory or District." When construing and enforcing the provisions of this act, the act, omission, or failure of any official, agent or other person acting for or employed by any ass'n, partnership or corporation within the scope of his employment or office shall, in every case, also be deemed the act, omission, or failure of such ass'n, partnership, or corporation as well as that of the person.

Section 4. That whenever standards shall have been fixed and established under this Act for any grain, no person thereafter shall receive into any grain elevator or warehouse located at

a point where Federal grain inspection is maintained, engaged in the storing, handling, sale, shipment, or delivery for shipment of any such grain by grade in interstate or foreign commerce and no person thereafter shall ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, any such grain which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade, unless the grain shall have been inspected and graded by a Federal grain inspector and the grade by which it is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale be one of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States;

Provided, that any person may sell, offer for sale, or consign for sale, ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any such grain by sample or by type, or under any name, description or designation which is not false or misleading, and which name, description or designation does not include in whole or in part the terms of any official grain standards of the United States:

Provided further, That any such grain sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade may be shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce without inspection at point of shipment by a Federal grain inspector, to or thru any place at which a Federal grain inspector is located, subject to be inspected by a Federal grain inspector at the place to which shipped or at some convenient point through which shipped for inspection, which inspection shall be under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe, and subject further to the right of appeal from such inspection as provided in this Act and the regulations thereunder; and

Provided further, That any such grain sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by any of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards may, upon compliance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Sec'y of Agriculture, be shipped in interstate or foreign commerce without inspection from a place at which there is no Federal grain inspector to a place at which there is no such inspector, subject to the right of either party to the transaction to have such grain inspected and graded by a Federal grain inspector.

Whenever any lot of grain shall have been inspected and graded by a Federal grain inspector and a final certificate of grade issued therefor, said grade shall apply to such lot of grain so long as its identity is preserved and so long as no change in the condition of the grain has taken place which would affect its grade; and the Sec'y of Agriculture or his authorized agents may, upon request of any interested party, under such regulations as he may prescribe, make subsequent examination for condition of any grain which has been inspected, graded, and certificated by a Federal grain inspector and issue appropriate certificates showing the results of such subsequent examination.

Whenever the Sec'y of Agriculture, or his authorized agent, is satisfied that any lot of grain, which has been certificated under this Act has been stored, identity preserved, in any grain elevator or warehouse located at a point where Federal inspection is maintained and that no change in condition affecting the grade of such grain has taken place, he is authorized under such regulations as he may prescribe and at the request of the operator of any such elevator or warehouse to make proper endorsement of such facts on the certificate, which certificate shall be valid for the purpose of this Act as of the date of such endorsement. No person shall in any certificate or in any contract or agreement of sale, or agreement to sell by grade, either oral or written, involving, or in any invoice or bill of lading or other shipping document relating to the shipment or delivery or shipment, in interstate or foreign commerce, of any grain for which standards shall have been fixed and established under this Act, describe, or in any way refer to, any such grain as being of any grade other than a grade fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States.

No person except as permitted in this section, shall represent that any grain shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce is of a grade fixed in the official grain standards other than as shown by a valid certificate therefor issued in compliance with this Act.

SECTION 5. The Sec'y of Agriculture is authorized to cause examinations to be made of any grain for which standards shall have been fixed and established under this Act, and which has been certified to conform to any grade fixed therefor in such official grain standards, or which has been shipped or delivered for ship-

ment in interstate or foreign commerce. Whenever, after opportunity for hearing is given to the owner or shipper of the grain involved, and to the inspector thereof, if the same has been inspected, it is determined by the Sec'y that any quantity of grain has been incorrectly certified to conform to a specified grade, or has been sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale under any name, description, or designation which is false or misleading, he may publish his findings.

SECTION 6. That the Sec'y of Agriculture is authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to establish such boards or agencies as in his judgment may be deemed necessary to handle appeals upon application of any interested party from determinations of grade and/or conditions performed by Federal Grain inspectors, and such appeal boards or agencies shall issue certificates of grade and/or condition which appeal certificates shall supersede all previous certificates for the lot of grain involved. Certificates of grade, quality and/or condition issued pursuant to the provisions of this Act, which are final under said regulations, shall be accepted in courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the true grade, quality and/or conditions of the grain involved at the time and place specified in such certificates.

SECTION 7. The Sec'y of Agriculture is authorized to appoint under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Civil Service Act such competent grain inspectors and other employees as may be deemed by him necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act:

Provided, that no such inspector or employee shall, during the term of his employment, be interested, financially or otherwise, directly or indirectly, in any grain elevator or warehouse, or in the merchandising of grain, nor shall he be in the employment of any person owning or operating any grain elevator or warehouse.

That hereafter the Sec'y of Agriculture is authorized in his discretion to pay grain samplers and grain inspectors employed to carry out the inspection provisions of this act for all overtime work performed by them at such rates as he may determine. In the performance of the duties required in the administration or enforcement of the provisions of this Act the Sec'y of Agriculture, or any representative authorized by him, for the purpose shall have access to any car, vessel, boat, barge, elevator, warehouse, or other agency engaged in the storing, handling, or transporting of grain in interstate or foreign commerce.

The Sec'y of Agriculture is authorized to establish Federal grain inspection at those points located thruout the United States where in his judgment the volume of grain business transacted warrants the maintenance of such inspection, and the Sec'y of Agriculture is authorized upon request of any interested party, and under such regulations as he may prescribe, to inspect and certificate as to grade, quality and/or condition, according to the official grain standards of the United States, any grain offered for inspection, whether or not the grain has entered interstate commerce. After the effective date of this Act no person shall certify or otherwise state or indicate in writing that any grain inspected by him is of one of the grades of the official grain standards of the United States unless he holds an appointment from the Sec'y of Agriculture for the purpose.

The Sec'y is authorized to fix a schedule of fees for inspection, grading and certification as to grade, quality, condition and/or identity, and shall fix the conditions under which such fees shall be paid. All fees collected for services rendered under this Act shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SECTION 7a. The Sec'y of Agriculture is authorized to establish and maintain laboratories at such points as he may designate for the purpose of making determinations of protein in wheat and oil in flax and of applying such other tests of quality as in his judgment may reflect the market values of products in contemplation of this Act, and to issue certificates showing the results of such determinations and tests upon request of any interested party. Fees for such services shall be assessed and collected in an amount to be fixed by the Sec'y.

SECTION 9. That any person who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of Sections 4 or 7 of this Act, or any Federal grain inspector employed under this Act shall knowingly inspect or grade improperly any grain, or shall knowingly give any false certificates of grade, and any Federal grain sampler who shall knowingly sample any lot of grain improperly, or any such inspector or sampler who shall accept money or other consideration, directly or indirectly for any neglect or improper performance of duty, and any person who shall improperly influence, or attempt improperly to influence, any such inspector or sampler in the performance of his duty, or shall alter any certificate of grade, quality, condition and/or identity, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

CANADA.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 10.—During 1926 Ontario produced 20,988,030 bus. of fall wheat against 22,764,736 in 1925; 2,166,054 spring wheat against 2,440,632; 95,722,130 oats against 118,100,471; 14,447,174 barley against 14,917,247; 1,501,390 rye against 1,784,625; 4,975,192 buckwheat against 5,579,109. These estimates are made from actual results harvested and are final.—W. O. Galloway, director, Ontario Department of Agriculture.

ILLINOIS.

Media, Ill., Jan. 13.—Seed oats are scarce. We had a light crop and the quality was poor.—H. O. White & Son.

Birkbeck, Ill., Jan. 19.—Corn is of very good quality except that it contains a lot of moisture for this time of the year.—Harry Johnson, agt. Scholer & Gring.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 19.—Heavy snow fell in the early part of the week. Most of it still remains on the ground. Rain fell in the southern part of the state followed by some snow. Lincoln, Logan county, had the lowest temperature ever recorded in Illinois, 34 degrees below zero. Some corn is still in the fields.—C. J. Root, meteorologist.

INDIANA.

Royal Center, Ind., Jan. 13.—About 40% of the corn is still in the field.—W. G. Sweet.

KANSAS.

Bird City, Kan., Jan. 14.—Northwestern Kansas has a fair wheat prospect at present. Early sown wheat on summer fallowed land came up to a good stand. Later sown was slow in germinating, but a good rain the middle of November brought it thru the ground and with good spring moisture the outcome will be satisfactory. There is adequate moisture now, although there has been little snow to date.—Albert Weaver.

Plymouth, Kan., Jan. 20.—The wheat acreage is less than was planted to last year's crop, due to excessive wet weather at seeding time, and many fields were planted very late. Several fields that had been prepared for sowing stayed wet so long that hope of planting them was finally abandoned. The kafir and corn crop was very light and we have not shipped any yet. The prairie hay crop was very light and the surplus has all been shipped, but several cars of alfalfa remain to be sold.—J. D. Collins Elevator.

NEBRASKA.

Newark, Neb., Jan. 10.—Winter wheat is looking good at this time.—X.

Overton, Neb., Jan. 18.—We haven't had a decent corn crop in 3 years.—X.

Riverton, Neb., Jan. 18.—Wheat is covered with snow and is in good shape.—S. S. Crilly.

Ragan, Neb., Jan. 10.—Winter wheat is looking fine. Plenty of moisture is present for spring work.—Ragan Grain Co.

Nora, Neb., Jan. 12.—The prospects for the new wheat crop are good. The soil has plenty of moisture.—Nora Grain & Lumber Co.

Madison, Neb., Jan. 10.—We had only half a crop of corn and oats produced only fair. Wheat was good.—W. M. Basse, mgr. T. B. Hord Grain Co.

New Castle, Neb., Jan. 14.—This territory raised no grain during the past season. Grain is being shipped in to supply the feeders.—Ed. Wilkinson.

Smyna, Neb., Jan. 17.—This section raised no crops in the season just past and we have closed down our elevator. Prospects for the new wheat crop are favorable.—Elliott & Myers, Superior.

Stapleton, Neb., Jan. 10.—We have no corn in this vicinity. The crop was very poor.—P. G. Smith, Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Corona, S. D., Jan. 10.—Most all corn here is soft.—R. A. Phillips, Miller Elevator Co.

TEXAS.

Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 20.—Grain crop conditions are very favorable. Winter wheat and winter oats are looking as good as they ever did at this time of the year and the acreage has probably increased to 25% over last year. There will also be a large crop of spring oats sown. The low price of cotton is causing the farmers to turn to grain.—Kimbell Milling Co.

Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 21.—With the largest acreage ever planted in Texas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma to fall sown grains, wheat, rye, oats and barley, and with a condition on Jan. 20th absolutely perfect, with plenty of moisture to carry the crop until Mar. 1st, we feel that increased handling and storage facilities will be fully utilized the coming season.—Jule G. Smith, pres. The Fort Worth Elevators Co.

The American Arbitration Ass'n launched its campaign to put peace and economy, thru arbitration, into every branch of trade in the United States, at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club, New York, Jan. 12. More than 200 trade vice chairmen of the Ass'n attended.

Iowa Senate Unanimous for McNary-Haugen.

By a vote of 47 to 0, the Iowa State Senate on Jan. 20 adopted the following concurrent resolution:

Whereas, our political parties in their appeal for support promised such legislation as would restore agriculture to the level of other industries, and

Whereas, these promises have not yet been fulfilled, and

Whereas, the continued low purchasing power of farm products has made the need of relief more urgent than when the promises were given; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the House Concurring: That we petition and pray Congress to enact, at as early a date as possible, legislation to place agriculture upon an equal footing with other industries by the establishment of a Federal Farm Board with authority to direct the handling of surplus agricultural commodities and to charge the cost thereof to such commodities, all as embodied in the Haugen bill.

Congress might repeal the Adamson 8-hour law and permit the railroads to reduce the extravagant wages of railway labor, then they could afford to transport farm products at a reasonable rate and thereby relieve the producer.

The Wheat Situation.

In summarizing the international wheat position Broomhall estimates the requirements of the importing countries at 88,000,000 quarters from Aug. 1, 1926, to July 31, 1927. During the first 22 weeks of the season there have been shipped 38,200,000 quarters, leaving 49,800,000 quarters, or 398,400,000 bus. still to come forward.

The rye crop of Germany is officially estimated at only 6,400,000 tons, compared with 8,100,000 tons a year ago; and the crop of Poland is estimated at only 23,000,000 quarters, against 31,000,000 quarters in 1925. This shortage in rye and the poor potato crop leaves a deficiency to be made up by wheat imports. In the past, short crops of rye in Central Europe have been followed by high prices for wheat in America.

This situation already has expressed itself in larger exports from America. From July 1, 1926, to Jan. 15, 1927, exports of wheat from the United States amounted to 121,617,000 bus. against 37,626,000 bus. during the corresponding period, July 1, 1925, to Jan. 15, 1926.

The foreigners have been in the market heavily for wheat and still have large requirements to cover. As in the past they will buy the wheat where they can get it. They will take the Argentine surplus which is now coming upon the market, and have chartered 65 vessels for loading Australian wheat.

The current movement of wheat in the United States continues liberal, 3,375,000 bus. of wheat having been exported during the week ending Jan. 15, against 1,139,000 bus. for the corresponding week a year ago. Altho the American visible supply has been diminishing for several weeks it is still larger than a year ago, at 59,854,000 bus., on Jan. 15, against 49,104,000 bus. a year ago. Receipts at primary markets are running lighter than a year ago, having been 4,764,000 bus., against 5,229,000 bus. during the corresponding week a year ago.

With no congestion anywhere in the United States and Europe eagerly awaiting the spring movement from Canada the wheat trade is in a satisfactory condition.

Congestion at St. Johns.

The extremely large exports of Canadian wheat from the Atlantic range ports lately has been caused partly by the congestion at West St. Johns, where there are still fifty to sixty loads of grain still unshipped on December contracts. Most of this wheat is for Italy. There is a penalty of 1 per cent for three days, 2 per cent for six days and 3 per cent for eight days, so that after today (Jan. 10) any wheat not shipped will go on default which was sold for December clearance. There are only four berths at St. Johns for grain loadings and at this time there are a great number of steamers awaiting admittance.—Broomhall.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

WHEAT													
	Jan. 10.	Jan. 11.	Jan. 12.	Jan. 13.	Jan. 14.	Jan. 15.	Jan. 17.	Jan. 18.	Jan. 19.	Jan. 20.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 22.	Jan. 23.
Chicago	138½	138½	140	139½	138½	139½	139½	140½	139½	140½	139½	139½	140½
Kansas City	132	131½	133	132½	132	132½	132½	133½	132½	133	132½	132½	133½
St. Louis (red winter)	139½	139½	140½	139½	138½	138½	139½	139½	139½	139½	138½	139	139½
Minneapolis	140½	140	141½	141½	140½	141½	140½	141½	141	141½	140½	141½	141½
Duluth (durum)	139½	138½	139½	139½	138½	139	137½	139½	139½	141½	140½	140½	141½
Winnipeg	134½	133½	135½	134½	134½	134½	134½	135½	135½	136½	135½	136½	136½
Milwaukee	138½	138½	140	139½	138½	139½	139½	140½	139½	140½	139½	139½	140½
CORN													
Chicago	80½	80½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	82½	81½	81½	81½	81½	80½
Kansas City	79	78½	79½	79½	78½	78½	79½	79½	79½	79½	78½	78½	78½
St. Louis	81½	81½	82½	82½	82½	82½	83½	83½	83½	83½	83	83½	83
Milwaukee	80½	80½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	82½	81½	81½	81½	81½	80½
OATS													
Chicago	49½	49	49	48½	48½	48½	48½	49½	48½	49	48½	49	48½
Kansas City	49	49	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½
Minneapolis	46½	46	46	46½	45½	46	46	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½
Winnipeg	58½	58½	59	59	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	59½	58½	59½	59½
Milwaukee	49½	49	49	48½	48½	48½	48½	49½	48½	49	48½	48½	48½
RYE													
Chicago	101	101½	102½	102½	102	102½	102½	103½	103½	104½	104½	105½	106½
Minneapolis	95½	96½	97½	97½	96½	97½	97	98	97½	98½	98½	99½	100½
Duluth	97½	98½	99½	99½	99	99½	99½	100½	100½	102½	101½	103	104½
Winnipeg	98½	98½	100½	100½	99½	100½	99½	101½	101½	102½	101½	103½	104½
Minneapolis	69½	69½	70½	70½	70	70½	70	70½	70½	71½	71½	72	72½
BARLEY													
Winnipeg	70½	70	71	70½	70½	70½	70½	71½	71½	74	74½	75	74½

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Royal Center, Ind., Jan. 13.—About 40% of the corn yet in the field.—W. G. Sweet.

Pleasant Plains, Ia., Jan. 15.—New corn is of very poor quality and is moving slowly.—X.

Parkersburg, Ia., Jan. 10.—Very little grain is moving, hardly enough to mention.—Parkersburg Grain & Fuel Co.

Anita, Ia., Jan. 20.—Corn is moving pretty freely. Quite a lot of it is damaged by mold. It grades No. 5 mostly.—Kunz Grain Co.

Birkbeck, Ill., Jan. 19.—Corn is moving very slowly as farmers do not care to sell at the present prices.—Harry Johnson, agt. Scholer & Gring.

Ragan, Neb., Jan. 10.—We expect to handle quite a number of inbound cars of corn and hay as both crops were a failure here last year.—Ragan Grain Co.

Newark, Neb., Jan. 10.—Very little grain is being shipped from here as the crops were poor. It is likely corn will have to be shipped in to permit cattle feeding.—X.

(DeVillo) Fairmount, N. D., Jan. 10.—Not much grain is left in the farmers' hands. Several will have to buy oats for feed.—C. Whitehead, agt. Cargill Elevator Co.

Nora, Neb., Jan. 12.—Very little wheat is left in the country. A lot of corn and oats are being shipped in. Very little of those crops were raised here last year.—Nora Grain & Lumber Co.

Fort William, Ont.—Canadian lake ports are plugged with grain. The Canadian National railways has placed an embargo on further shipments from Western Canada to the Head of the Lakes.

Farragut, Ia., Jan. 15.—We shipped 110,000 bus. corn in the month of October. During 1926 we handled 328,756 bus. corn, 35,593 bus. wheat and we shipped into this station 15,292 bus. oats.—Farmers Co-operative Co.

Media, Ill., Jan. 13.—Our corn movement is very light on account of the short crop and the buying of the feeders. There is little more than half the amount in the cribs that there was at this time last year.—H. O. White & Son.

Stockwell, Ind., Jan. 13.—The corn movement has been very good, but other grains do not show much action. Some corn remains to be husked. All we have shipped so far graded No. 6 with 6% to 9% damage.—Chas. S. Anderson, mgr. Lauramie Grain Co.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 10.—During December San Francisco received 2,899 tons wheat, 28,800 tons barley, 943 tons oats, 2,797 tons corn, compared with December of 1925 receipts which were 6,641 tons wheat, 21,700 tons barley, 2,272 tons oats, 3,857 tons corn.—James J. Sullivan, chief inspector.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 10.—Wichita's receipts during December, in bus., were 1,780,650 wheat, 80,400 corn, 16,500 oats, 13,200 barley, 54,000 kafir, 3,600 milo, compared with December of 1925 when receipts were 1,293,300 wheat, 633,600 corn, 28,500 oats, 4,800 barley, 6,000 kafir, 6,000 milo. Shipments were 1,237,950 wheat, 15,600 corn, 6,000 oats, 2,400 barley, 10,800 kafir, compared with 969,300 wheat, 26,000 corn, 9,000 oats, 1,200 barley, 7,200 kafir.—Wichita Board of Trade.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 10.—During December Denver received, in bus., 157,500 wheat, 492,900 corn, 62,000 oats, 4,500 rye, 37,400 barley compared with receipts for December, 1925, of 727,500 wheat, 933,100 corn, 114,000 oats, 3,000 rye, 42,500 barley. Shipments during December were, in bus., 12,000 wheat, 134,850 corn, 20,000 oats, 1,700 barley compared with shipments for the same month a year previous, 57,000 wheat, 158,100 corn, 112,000 oats, 3,400 barley.—Denver Grain Exchange.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 10.—From the beginning of the crop year commencing Aug. 1st, up to Dec. 31st, Vancouver grain shipments had totaled 12,502,884, compared with a total of 20,913,275 during the same period a year ago.

During the calendar year of 1926 this port's total export shipments of grain totaled 44,439,738 bus. against 33,405,872 during the year of 1925. Puget Sound shipments were 7,404,723 against 1,621,670; Columbia River, 33,410,604 against 6,924,000—Vancouver Merchants Exchange.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 10.—During the month of December Montreal received, in bus., 3,436,192 wheat, 469,652 corn, 687,176 oats, 226,099 rye, and 704,785 barley and 94,798 flaxseed, compared with receipts in December a year ago, of 3,339,890 wheat, 285,868 corn, 1,419,347 oats, 133,057 rye, 250,757 barley and 363,458 flaxseed. Shipments, in bus., were 3,117,048 wheat, 1,907 corn, 218,570 rye, 646,835 barley compared with shipments in December of 1925, 6,210,447 wheat, 224 corn, 1,718,649 oats, 197,257 rye, 1,158,649 barley.—Montreal Corn Exchange Ass'n.

New Westminster, B. C., Jan. 10.—A slight movement in Argentine corn to this port has been noted in the past few months. Deliveries to a local milling concern have equalled about 78,740 bus. a month. American and Canadian vessels delivering merchandise to the Argentine frequently find it difficult to obtain sufficient return cargo and therefore quote a low rate on corn. Mills are understood to be able to obtain this foreign corn cheaper than they can get domestic corn from the elevators.—Harold S. Tewell, American Consul at Vancouver.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 10.—The 1926 figures on grain receipts at this market against the figures of 1925, in bus., are wheat, 95,343,990 against 108,689,420; corn, 9,710,820 against 14,025,390; oats, 23,198,590 against 42,723,720; barley, 14,931,550 against 24,318,760; rye, 4,605,900 against 7,600,290; flaxseed, 9,459,740 against 13,167,740. Shipments were wheat, 39,530,350 against 53,083,310; corn, 6,332,810 against 11,725,760; oats, 28,171,420 against 43,520,850; barley, 11,941,060 against 19,285,850; rye, 2,029,260 against 2,929,510; flaxseed, 2,306,740 against 3,013,040.—Chamber of Commerce.

Crops Abroad.

Buenos Aires, Argentine, Jan. 20.—The second forecast on the present Argentine cereal crop is more favorable than the first. Many of the areas came thru the period of intensive rains and other meteorological phenomena from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15, without damage and the grain has attained quality and good specific weight. Linseed suffered most and the present estimate is 70,000 tons under the first. Seed obtained in initial threshings is deficient. Oats prospects were decreased by the isoca plague. Present prospective figures are for 6,065,000 tons wheat; 1,750,000 tons linseed; 1,041,000 tons oats; 421,000 tons barley; 85,000 tons rye and 26,000 tons canary seed.—Ministry of Agriculture.

Normal Movement to Primary Markets.

S. P. Arnot of Clement, Curtis & Co., has performed a distinct service to the trade by calling attention to the fact that statistics of the primary movement of wheat need interpretation.

The spring wheat country has virtually only two primary markets, Minneapolis and Duluth; and there are not as in the Southwest numerous interior points like Hutchinson, Kan., that do not figure in the primary receipts, yet absorb much of the winter wheat movement.

Mr. Arnot says:

Our crop of wheat the present season is 163,000,000 bus. in excess of the previous crop and only about 30,000,000 smaller than two years ago, yet our primary receipts to date are only 28,000,000 larger than the last year and 123,000,000 bus. under two years ago, when the crop was practically the same size.

This has puzzled a great many, and has been pointed out as indicating that our crop this season was overestimated, whereas the explanation is exceedingly simple—the average primary receipts of winter wheat for the past five years is 42% of the crop, while the average primary receipts of the spring wheat for the same period is 73%. The seven years previous to the above calculation, when St. Joseph, Wichita and Sioux City were not included in the primary points, the average primary receipts of winter wheat was only 34% of the winter wheat crop, while the spring wheat receipts at primary points was 73% of the crop.

This shows that so much larger percentage of the spring crop moves to primary markets than of the winter wheat crop, that a comparison of two years, when the total crop is practically the same shows that the total primary receipts are much smaller when the percentage

of the total crop of winter wheat is larger and vice versa.

As a matter of fact these comparisons show, conclusively, that we have had the normal movement to primary markets this year, considering the size of the crop and the relative percentage of winter and spring wheat, and therefore there is nothing to the idea that the primary movement indicates an overestimate of the total wheat crop.

From Abroad.

Portugal.—Importation of corn free from duty has been authorized here. This move is expected to increase the imports of the cereal.

The Swiss grain monopoly, established Jan. 9, 1915, has been abolished by a popular referendum held Dec. 5, 1926.—Consul General G. B. Ravndal, Zurich.

Poland.—Owing to a sharp increase in the price of grain on Polish interior markets, the government proposes to either entirely prohibit the exportation of cereals, or to increase the duty rate. Meanwhile the rise in prices is making imports possible. A fairly active trade is passing in Hungarian, Roumanian and Russian grain.

Italy.—Experiments are being conducted in Rome with a German product called "Samothyl," a white, yeastlike powder which increases the quantity of bread obtained from a given amount of flour by about 15%. A company is said to have been formed to manufacture the product in Italy from the German patent.—E. Humes, research ass't, American Commercial Attache at Rome.

Australia.—Establishment of a grading system for wheat is provided in a bill introduced into the New South Wales legislature. Australian wheat has always been bought and sold on the basis of an average sample taken at the beginning of the season to represent the fair average quality of the crop, and distributed among all principal grain markets, including Europe. These samples are known as F. A. Q., or fair average quality. Any grain as good as this average is good delivery at the prevailing or contract price. The grower of better wheat can seldom if ever, secure a premium.

Italy: The per capita consumption of wheat in Italy, which amounted to 6.8 bus. in 1925, shows a marked increase over previous years. During the three-year period 1911-1913 the average yearly consumption was 6.1 bus., from 1918 to 1920 it was 6.2 bus., and from 1923 to 1925 amounted to 6.4 bus. This increase has been caused in part by the higher standard of living which has prevailed among certain classes of the population since the war. The constant and progressive increase in the national production of grain has not been found sufficient to meet the increased consumption and imports have accordingly increased. Notwithstanding the very exceptional crop of 1925, amounting to over 65,000,000 quintals (239,000,000 bus.), a quantity never before reached in the history of Italian wheat cultivation, the importations of foreign cereals amounted to 18,000,000 quintals (66,000,000 bus.).

Weevil in Grain Exports.

It is expected that some results will now be born of the conference held in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 1 to solve the weevil problem in export grain and flour. The preliminaries of a definite plan are now under way. Mills in the Southwest, doing an export flour business, will be inspected and certified by federal inspectors. Inspection and certification of docks and boats will also be effected and wherever the weevil is found, fumigation to the point of extermination will follow.

Dr. E. A. Back, of the Bureau of Entomology, will have charge of the work, with which the Department of Agriculture is concerned. Inspection of docks and American boats at New Orleans and Galveston has been practiced for several weeks. Foreign ships have refused such inspection claiming that their boats "have always been bug free; therefore must still be bug free."

The weevil invasion is considered sporadic, a temporary evil that will be early eliminated. Southwestern millers and representatives of marine insurance companies recently met in Kansas City and created a commission to safeguard against infestation in export flour shipments.

Shrinkage of Corn Under Different Conditions

A study of the storage, shrinkage and drying of ear corn was begun in 1924 by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Illinois at Urbana.

The experimental plant consists of a track scale mounted in the center of a 200-foot length of track, and eight drying units which are mounted on wheels so that they may be moved on to the track scale in order to determine the loss in weight as the crop dries.

The units are 8 feet wide, 10 feet long, and 10 feet high. The sides were originally of open crib board construction, but the construction is strong enough to permit the sides to be sealed inside of the studding so that experiments with small grain may be carried on.

The eight units were utilized as follows:

No. 1. Ordinary crib filled with mature corn with no ventilating system, to serve as a check on the conditions and rate of shrinkage of mature corn.

No. 2. Crib filled with soft corn and ventilated with a longitudinal A-ventilator.

No. 3. Crib filled with soft corn and ventilated with a central partition and lateral tile ventilators.

No. 4. Left empty to serve as a check on the variation in weight of the cribs due to weather changes.

No. 5. Sides sealed tight and filled with soft corn which was dried by forcing unheated air in at the bottom and upward thru the corn.

No. 6. Ordinary open-side crib of slatted construction filled with soft corn which was dried by forcing unheated air into a central chamber from which it passed thru the corn laterally and upward.

No. 7. Same as No. 5 except forced heated air was used.

No. 8. Same as No. 6 except that forced heated air was used.

Cribs No. 1, 2, and 3 were filled November 15, 1924, and were weighed every week. Table 62 shows the original moisture content of the corn when it was put in the cribs and the moisture content as indicated by weights on the dates given.

TABLE 62.—MOISTURE CONTENT OF CORN AT DIFFERENT DATES UNDER DIFFERENT SYSTEMS OF VENTILATION.

(Expressed as average percentage of moisture in grain and cob.)

Crib No.	Kind of corn.	Method of ventilation.	Moisture content per cent—				
			Nov. 15 ¹	Jan. 10.	Mar. 28.	Apr. 25.	
1	Mature	None	23.8	20.2	16.23	13.26	
2	Soft	A-vent.	43.0	33.3	19.50	9.71	
3	Soft	Tile vent.	42.6	33.0	17.10	9.65	

¹Cribs filled on this date.

From Table 62 a comparison of the A-ventilator and the tile ventilators shows very little difference in the rate of drying. The condition of the corn in the tile-ventilated crib was considerably better than that in the crib with A-frame ventilator. In both cribs the corn was in good condition on top and around the open sides and there was less damaged corn on the south sides of the cribs than on the north sides. The corn in the central portion of each crib was partially rotted, and there

was considerable rotted corn in the center of the mass. In some cases the corn was rotted even where in contact with the A-frame of Crib 2 or the vertical partition in the center of Crib 3. The tile ventilators in Crib 3 evidently prevented much rotting of the corn, since the severity of mold development was strikingly less than in Crib 2. The tile did not extend to the bottom of the crib and the corn in the bottom layer was much more severely rotted than in the upper layers. This probably could have been prevented by placing tile on the floor.

Cribs 5 and 6 were filled December 13, 1924. No air was forced into these units until March 17, 1925. It was thought that it would be more economical to wait for higher temperatures and lower humidity before starting the blower. Natural drying from the time of filling until the blower was started reduced the moisture content of the 223 bushels of corn in the tight crib from 37.1 per cent to 34.5 per cent; and of the 251 bushels in the open unit from 37.8 per cent to 27.4 per cent. Unheated air was then forced thru each unit. The air was forced into Crib 5 at the rate of 1,015 cubic feet a minute for 359 hours, and into Crib 6 at the rate of 1,055 cubic feet a minute for 197 hours. The natural drying in Crib 5 from December 13 to March 17, and the 359 hours of forced air reduced the moisture content of the corn from 37.1 per cent to 21 per cent. The cost of the electric energy was 8½ cents a bushel of dried corn (at a rate of 5 cents a kilowatt hour). The natural drying in Crib 6 from December 13 to March 17 and the 197 hours of forced air reduced the moisture content of the corn from 37.8 per cent to 21 per cent. The cost of the electric energy was 3.6 cents a bushel of dried corn. There was considerably less damaged corn in Crib 6 than in Crib 5.

Cribs 7 and 8 were filled December 13, 1924, and heated air forced thru the units beginning December 16, 1924. The outside temperature was frequently below zero while the hot air was being blown. The average outside temperature was about 15 degrees Fahrenheit. Heated air at a temperature of 125 degrees

Fahrenheit was forced thru each unit. The air was forced into Crib 7 at the rate of 855 cubic feet a minute for 114.3 hours, and into Crib 8 at the rate of 845 cubic feet a minute for 183 hours. The moisture content of the corn in Crib 7 was reduced from 36.9 per cent to 20.8 per cent. The cost of fuel oil and



Corn Cribs on Wheels to Run Upon Track Scales.

electrical power was 7.4 cents a bushel of dried corn (when fuel oil was valued at 7 cents a gallon and electric energy at 5 cents a kilowatt hour). The moisture content of the corn in Crib 8 was reduced from 38 per cent to 22.6 per cent. The cost of fuel oil and electric energy was 9.8 cents a bushel of dried corn. There was considerably less damaged corn in Crib 8 than in Crib 7.

The damaged grain in the tight crib (No. 7) was mostly in the top layers of corn. As the air was forced up thru the 9-foot depth of corn, it absorbed moisture and became saturated before it got to the top, thus causing damage. This trouble did not occur in the open crib (No. 8).

Table 63 gives the tabulated data obtained from drying with forced unheated air and forced heated air in Cribs 5, 6, 7, and 8.

With the methods used and under the conditions encountered, there was less dockage in Crib 8. The rank of the cribs in this respect was: 8, 7, 3, 6, 2, 5. The cost a bushel of fuel and power for these units taken in the same order was as follows: 9.8 cents, 7.4 cents, nothing, 3.6 cents, nothing, and 8.5 cents for a moisture reduction of approximately 37 per cent to 21 per cent.

Under the conditions as they existed, Crib 8 had the advantage over Crib 7, because the greater value of the dried corn more than offset the additional cost of drying. This method would also be easier to adapt to the ordinary farm crib. It is a question whether the extra cost of drying with Crib 8 over Crib 3 should be justified by the greater value of the dried corn from Crib 8. Important factors which should be considered in this connection are: (1) market value of corn, (2) quantity of corn to be dried, and (3) equipment available for drying.

Under the conditions of the experiment, natural drying in Crib 3 had the advantage over forced unheated air in Crib 6 because there was less damaged corn in Crib 3. A better grade of corn would no doubt have been secured with Crib 6 if it had been filled earlier in the fall under favorable weather conditions

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Table 63. Comparison of Different Methods of Drying Soft Ear Corn by Forced Air.

Crib No.	Quantity of corn		Moisture content of corn ¹			Number of hours air was forced	Rate of air a minute	Outside temperature ²	Outside humidity ³	Temperature of heated air	Power used	Fuel oil used	Cost bushel of dried corn ⁴
	When cribbed	When dry	When cribbed	When dry	Reduction								
	bu.	bu.	percent	percent	percent	hrs.	cu. ft.	°F.	percent	°F.	KWH	gals.	cents
5	223	177.0	37.1 ⁵	21.0	16.1	359 0 ⁷	1 015	45.7	66.0	298.7	8.5
6	251	197.5	37.8 ⁶	21.0	16.8	197.0	1 055	47.3	70.0	142.0	3.6
7	221	176.5	36.9	20.8	16.1	114.3	855	17.1	82.7	125	91.7	120	7.4
8	254	203.0	38.0	22.6	15.4	183.0	845	13.0	80.6	125	134.0	189	9.8

¹All moisture readings are given as average percentages of moisture in grain and cob. ²Average temperature of outside air while forcing air. ³Average relative humidity of outside air while forcing air. ⁴Cost of fuel oil at 7 cents a gallon and electric energy at 5 cents a KWH. ⁵Reduced by natural drying 37.1 percent to 34.5 percent. The corn stood from December 13 to March 14 before the forced air was started. ⁶Reduced by natural drying 37.8 percent to 27.4 percent. The corn stood from December 13 to March 14 before the forced air was started. ⁷For 268 hours the rate was 1,015 cubic feet a minute, and for 91 hours it was 1,535 cubic feet a minute.

NOTE.—There was considerable damage in some of the dried corn. The condition of the corn was best in Crib 8, while the other cribs ranked in the following order: 7, 6, 5.

Crib 5—Tight sides; unheated air forced in at bottom. Crib 6—Slatted sides; unheated air forced in at center. Crib 7—Tight sides; heated air forced in at bottom. Crib 8—Slatted sides; heated air forced in at center.

"Katy" Elevator at Kansas City Doubled in Capacity.

The growth of the grain business at Kansas City, Mo., during the past three years has led to enlargement of handling and storage facilities by the railroad companies, the millers and grain dealers. In line with this current development is the recent completion of additional storage and handling facilities by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co. to double its capacity at the "Katy" Elevator, operated by the Uhlmann Grain Co., at Rosedale, Kan.

When the plans were prepared for the original elevator by Jas. Stewart & Co., it was contemplated then to lay out a plant which could be built in units, the first unit to consist of one-half of the ultimate working house and the first unit of the working house and storage to have a capacity of one million bushels, and this unit to be so arranged that a 1,000-bushel drier and wheat washer could be added if business justified it and a further increase of one-quarter million bushels of storage.

James Stewart & Co. were then commissioned to construct the first million storage and working house unit; and this was completed and put in operation in March of 1923. The enterprise was successful, and in February, 1924, it was decided to increase the storage about one-

quarter million bushels which was done in June, 1924. Subsequently it was decided to install the drier and later the wheat washer. Then in the summer of 1926 the business of the company having outgrown its elevator capacity, it was decided to build the second unit of the workhouse and storage, thus bringing the entire capacity of the plant up to two and one-quarter million bushels and the working house having been originally designed to contain four legs and four scales and only one-half of it being built, it was a simple matter to build the second half of the workhouse and connect the two parts.

The plant was originally laid out with the working house in the middle and one and one-quarter million bushels of storage in one direction and one million in the other. This arrangement provides extreme flexibility and this was one of the principal reasons for its adoption.

The plant as completed has two 42-in. receiving conveyors which convey grain to the old group of storage tanks and two 42-in. storage conveyors which convey grain to the new group of storage tanks so that the grain elevated by either of the two old legs or the two new legs can be spouted to either of the four storage conveyors which means that grain can be elevated on any leg, weighed and spouted to any

bin in the house which means extreme flexibility, economy and rapidity of operation. Below the old tanks are three 36-in. shipping conveyors and either of these conveyors will spout to either of the two present legs, and by means of fixed trippers and end discharges on the present conveyors, they can discharge to the new legs, and by a duplicate arrangement on the three new conveyors they have the same flexibility so that either of the shipping legs in the new portion of the elevator or the legs in the old portion can receive grain from all bins in the storage, which affords 100 per cent mixing flexibility.

THE NEW WORKING HOUSE is 36 ft. by 52 ft. 2 ins., and 181 ft. high, above basement floor. The basement story is 11 ft., work floor 12 ft., lower bins 40 ft. high, in-between cleaner floor 16 ft. 6 ins., upper bins 36 ft. 6 ins. high, bin floor 8 ft., distributing floor 18 ft., scale floor 18 ft., garner floor 13 ft., and head floor 8 ft.

The 28 bins in the working house are rectangular, with a total capacity of 100,630 bus., there being 4 bins holding 9,025, 4 holding 4,575, 2 holding 5,175, 2 holding 2,900, 4 holding 1,780, 4 holding 1,700 and 8 holding 2,020 bus. each.

Between the working house and the round



The New Part of the 2,250,000-bu. Concrete Elevator of the M., K. & T. R. R. at Kansas City.

tanks is a square storage section 29 ft. 6 ins. by 52 ft. 2 ins., containing 20 bins all of different sizes, ranging from 9,540 to 4,540 bus., with a total capacity of 118,242 bus.

The house contains two legs, one for receiving and one for shipping, all having 2 rows of 12x8 buckets of the V design, staggered 9½ in. centers on a 6-ply rubber belt running 850 ft. per minute, giving a capacity of 16,000 bus. each per hour. Electric motors of 100 h. p. drive the elevator belts, each having a speed reduction gear of the Stewart-Falk herringbone style. Each set consists of a flexible coupling, pinion shaft and bearings, gear and pinion, in oil tight housing, running in an oil bath. The leg head pulleys have back-stops furnished by the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. They are lagged with 4-ply rubber belting. The casings are of 14 gage steel and the boot tanks are also of steel.

The cleaner floor has space provided for three cleaning machines, one of which has been installed. This is a No. 10 invincible Separator, steel clad, compound shake, double receiving, equipped with band oiling bearings, built by the S. Howes Co. Its capacity is 2,000 bus. per hour with medium screens, and 4,000 coarse, 3-500 corn and oats. The machine is driven by a 15-h. p. electric motor.

The cleaners, clippers and the wheat washer on the special cleaner floor half way up in the working house bin each have several carload bins above and below so that their operation may be continuous without the constant service of an elevating leg. This arrangement also means that the house can work nights with a minimum crew and running a minimum amount of machinery.

The garners have concrete sides and steel plate bottoms over the two 120,000-lb. hopper scales. These are of the solid lever, floor type, with weight lifting device. Below on the distributing floor are two ball bearing universal spouts loading the conveyor belts. Extending outside are 3 car loading spouts, one on each of the shipping tracks and one on the receiving track, with Sandmeyer bifurcation for discharge into cars.

The drier is entered directly into the working house, although it is separated from the working house by concrete walls and in order to enter the drier or cooler, it is necessary to go outside of the elevator on steel platforms so there is no direct communication. This is done in order to reduce fire and explosion hazard.

THE CAR SHED is a steel structure covered with corrugated steel, No. 24 galvanized siding and No. 22 tile roof. It has a 2-drum car puller driven by a 50-h. p. motor, and under each of its two tracks is a 2,000-bu. hopper, the discharge from the two hoppers on the single 36-inch belt being controlled by an interlocking device. On the opposite side of the house are two shipping tracks.

THE ROUND TANKS just completed are in three rows, 7 in a row, and spaced apart to enlarge the interstice bins, so that the round bins are 24 ft. 6 ins. centers, tho 20 ft. in inside diameter. The bin walls are 7 ins. thick. From center to center of the outermost tanks is a distance of 147 ft., making the tank structure 167 ft. long, the square bins and the new working house adding 65 ft. 6 ins., making total length of the new construction 232 ft. 6 ins. The tanks are 120 ft. high and the cupola above is 8 ft. 6 ins. high. Seven of the tanks have a capacity of 28,650 bus. each, and 14 have a capacity of 28,250 bus. each. Twelve of the interspaces have a capacity of 14,725 bus. each and two ½ interspaces a capacity of 3,330 bus. each, the total in the annex being 779,400 bus., which with the square bins and the working house storage makes a total of 998,272 in the new construction. The old house has 68 round and interspace bins, and 24 bins in the working house, with a capacity of 1,250,000 bus., making a total for the completed plant of 2,248,272 bus.

All bins have steel hopper bottoms and 15½-inch Munn Bin Valves.

The bins are emptied by discharging upon

three belts each 36 inches wide in the basement and are filled from trippers on two 42-inch belts in the cupola.

The Budd-Sinks dust prevention system has been installed on the elevator legs and scales whereby the dust is removed by suction and valuable grain and other material returned to the scale hopper to be weighed without waste.

The electric motors include two of 40 h. p. for the storage conveyors, 3 of 30 h. p. for the shipping conveyors, 2 of 15 h. p. for the receiving conveyor and the car shovel, besides those for the legs and car puller. The current used is 60-cycle, 3-phase, 440-volt. For lighting, the current is 110 and 220-volt single phase, wiring to vapor proof marine type receptacles for the lamps. The motors are of the double squirrel cage design, possessing high starting torque and requiring low starting current. This first characteristic makes them very suitable for starting under load, and the latter characteristic permits them to be thrown directly across the line without having severe current inrush. Starters of the oil immersed type, hand operated were supplied with all motors. All of these motors, supplied by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., are of the ball bearing type, which require greasing but once a year. The transmission in direct drives is by Morse Silent Chain.

The machinery, trippers, spouting and elevator buckets were supplied by Sprout, Waldron & Co. Some spouting and the draw-offs were supplied by the J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co. The conveyor supports were supplied by the Weller Metal Products Co.

A Zeleny Electric Thermometer System has been installed to keep the superintendent apprised as to the condition of the grain in the bins.

The plant was designed and erected by James Stewart & Co., Inc., who designed and built the first unit. The plant just completed represents the 4th addition and James Stewart & Co., Inc., were the successful bidders on all four additions.

Washington, D. C.—Farm real estate values dropped approximately 30% from the peak of 1920 to Mar. 1 of 1926. The average value last year was \$76.47 per acre, compared with \$107.89 six years ago. The most severe declines were recorded in the grain and livestock raising sections of the middle west.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Correlation of test weight per bushel of hard spring wheat with flour yield and other factors of quality, by C. E. Mangels and T. Sanderson (Cereal Chem., 2 (1925), No. 6), gives a detailed report of correlation studies at the North Dakota Experiment Station. Data was procured from 7 crops of hard red spring wheat from the crop years of 1916 and 1919-24, inclusive. A high positive correlation was found between test weight and flour yield, a positive correlation with varying coefficients for the different crops between test weight and color, and no significant correlation between test weight and loaf volume and between test weight and water absorption. The test weight per bu. is considered to be a valuable factor.

Shrinkage of Corn.

[Continued from page 96.]

and dried immediately with forced unheated air. In general, drying with forced unheated air is a slow and costly process when the temperature is low and the humidity is high. Weather conditions are usually unsatisfactory for drying with unheated air during the cold winter months. The method of drying used in Crib 6 has the advantage in that it could be easily adapted to the ordinary corn crib.

The best method and procedure in drying soft corn will depend to a large extent upon existing conditions. The study of this problem is still in progress at this Station and definite conclusions or recommendations cannot be made at this time.

Evils of Centralized Bureaucracy.

The growing tendency of trying to find a legislative cure for all public and private ills is decryed by Senator William E. Borah in an article, "The Cancer of too Much Government," appearing in the February number of *Nation's Business*. The ability of the American people for self-government, he says, is being undermined by the government's increasing regulation of and interference with private and business life.

Unless a halt is called, Senator Borah predicts that in the light of past experiences it will be only a matter of comparatively short time before:

"There will be an officer for every ten persons in the Republic. Every conceivable activity of mind and body will be under the direction and surveillance of a bureau. Inspectors and spies will leer upon the citizen from every street and corner and accompany him hourly in his daily avocation. Taxes will be a hundred dollars per capita. Forty per cent of the national income will be demanded for the public expenses.

"We will still have a republic in name, but a bureaucracy in fact—the most wasteful, the most extravagant, the most demoralizing and deadly form of government which God has ever permitted to torture the human family."

"If some humanitarian cause calls to us from one corner of the country or economic distress sounds a note of alarm from another, those in public life, apparently not knowing what else to do, propose some change in the structure of the government, some amendment to the Constitution. It is something like the case of which Burke spoke when he said: 'Politicians who do not understand their trade sell their tools.'

"But in my judgment, neither the dictates of humanity on the one hand nor sound principles of national progress on the other demand or require that, in meeting these great and new problems of the twentieth century, we disregard the underlying principles upon which this government was organized. The organic principles of this government, wisely applied and lived up to in our national life, will save and serve every interest, spiritual and material, of our people, and enable us as a nation to reach the highest plane of happiness, prosperity and power.

"As a result of well-organized propaganda on one hand and sheer political expediency on the other, we are building up a condition under which every conceivable thing relating to human activity is being given over to regulation by bureaus administered from Washington. This results in waste and inefficiency touching all local or state affairs, which in itself is burdensome and bad enough. But its capital offense is that of undermining the confidence and destroying the capacity of the citizen to assume and meet the duties and obligations of citizenship."

Volume of Future Trading.

Chicago, Ill.—Wheat futures trading on the country's contract markets shows a drop for December compared to the trading done a year ago. The aggregate speculation of last month, covering only one side of the transactions, was 971,965,000 bus. compared with 2,346,957,000 bus. in December of 1925. Chicago trading alone dropped from 2,062,928,000 bus. in December of 1925 to 819,740,000 bus. last month.

Kansas City's aggregate of wheat futures trading last month was 42,517,000 bus. against 66,198,000 a year ago.

The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce reported total dealings in wheat at 43,725,000 bus.; Duluth, 11,361,000; New York Produce Exchange, 10,650,000; St. Louis, 5,539,000, of which 597,000 bus. were soft wheat and the remainder hard wheat futures; Milwaukee, 1,296,000 bus.; Seattle, 353,000 bus.

Average open interest in the Chicago market during December was 94,457,000 bus. against 109,964,000 a year ago. This was the lightest trading since last July.

Business Net Losses Deductible from Following Years

By M. L. Seidman, C. P. A. of Seidman & Seidman

"I'm going to send a bill to the government for income taxes it owes me. I lost money this year." That is the reply facetiously given very frequently when a person has been asked whether he filed his income tax return or paid his tax. But his reply is not so facetious. To use a trite but apt expression, it contains more truth than poetry. Under the income tax law, one can in all seriousness come pretty near sending a bill to the government when he loses money. Let us see why and how.

Net Losses Deductible in Future Years: The Revenue Act provides that net losses of one year can be used as an offset against the income of subsequent years. This is a great relief provision for taxpayers. It enables them to recoup, in part, the effect of severe losses when in succeeding years they have profits. It gives them a credit bill, so to speak, that can be used against other purchases. Perhaps comparing it to a rain-check might convey the thought better. But like most other provisions of the law, there are a few limitations and exceptions that must be noted.

Business Losses Only: In the first place, only such net losses as arise from the operation of a trade or business may be carried forward and applied against subsequent income. In other words, a salaried individual who dabbled in the stock market on the side and who lost more in 1926 than his salary for the year, could not apply his 1926 net loss against subsequent income, because his business was not that of stock market trading.

Just when any particular activity constitutes a business, or is merely a side line, is a question of fact, and depends upon the particular circumstances of each case. The point that is here important is that if a net loss does arise from a business, it may be taken as a deduction in computing income of subsequent years. If it does not arise from a business, then, even though there may be a net loss, it is of no avail in computing the next year's tax.

Two Year Limitation: Another limitation on the deductibility of net losses in arriving at the income of another year is that the net loss cannot be carried forward for more than two succeeding years. For instance, a net loss in 1926 could be deducted from income in 1927. If it exceeded the income of 1927, the excess could be applied against the income of 1928, but if it exceeded the 1928 income, it could not be carried forward any further.

The net loss provision is not new to the present law. It was also in effect under the 1924 law. As a result, net losses of 1924, to the extent that they exceeded 1925 income, may be deducted from 1926 income. Net losses of 1925 may be likewise applied against 1926 income.

Accounting for Losses: It will be seen, therefore, that accounting for losses is just as important as accounting for profits. Taxpayers are too prone to overlook this point. As a rule, where losses are involved, the feeling of despondency, or whatever the cause may be, seems to make individuals become lax in their method of accounting for losses. They probably figure that it makes no difference anyhow. However, as we have just seen, and paradoxical as it may sound, net losses, if properly substantiated, have actually a cash value for income tax purposes.

The precise computation of the net loss is rather complex and confusing. It will serve no particular purpose to go into the details here. Suffice it to say that it is not merely the excess of the business deductions over the business income. Instead, it would be now accurate to describe it generally as the excess of

the business deductions over all other income, whether from the business or other sources, including tax exempt income.

McSwain Bill for Farm Relief.

Representative McSwain introduced in the House Jan. 13 a bill, H. R. 16250, to establish a federal farm board on the order of the McNary-Haugen bill.

A revolving fund of \$250,000,000 is provided.

Purchases of farm commodities are to be made only when the prices fall below the cost of production; and no higher than a price that will show a reasonable profit to an efficient producer. Purchasing shall cease if the producers increase their acreage.

No equalization fee is provided for.

As the value of land, taxes, interest and the cost of labor varies widely in different districts the yield per acre and the cost of production must also vary widely, so Congressman McSwain's Farm Board will be puzzled to learn when it is authorized to get into action.

Antenna of All Types for All Purposes.

For broadcast reception, the simplest antenna is one consisting of a single wire insulated at both ends and supported free and clear of the ground and surrounding objects, with a wire connecting one end of the horizontal span with the antenna binding post of the radio receiver. The aerial or horizontal wire section should swing 35 feet or more above the ground, so as to clear virtually everything. The total length of wire, including the aerial, the lead-in and the wire going to the ground, should not exceed 150 feet, and preferably not more than 100. This type is known as the *inverted "L."*

Another popular type is the *"T,"* with the lead-in connected at the center of the horizontal section of aerial. This type is employed when the receiving set is located at a point approximately below the center of the horizontal section.

There is also the *vertical type*, comprising a single wire stretched vertically. This practice is found in congested cities, where apartment house dwellers endeavor to pursue radio pleasures in spite of unsympathetic landlords.

Still another type is the *"V,"* in which two horizontal wires of the same length diverge from a common support and extend to separate supports at the far ends. This type is favored only to make up for lack of sufficient span for a single wire.

Still another type is the *umbrella*, in which a large number of wires radiate downward from the top of a single center mast, like the ribs of a partly opened umbrella. The umbrella type is rare in reception. Its main purpose is in crowded districts, where there is insufficient space to stretch the usual horizontal wires.

Indoor antennae, consisting of 50 to 75 feet of insulated wire running behind the picture moulding or under the carpet, or up through the house and stretched in the attic, give excellent results, especially in summer as a means of combating atmospheric disturbances or static.

When experiencing trouble getting station wanted write us particulars and describe your equipment; we may be able to help you.

Kansas City, Mo.—This city has been selected for the 2nd International Wheat Pool Conference, which is set for May 5. The promoters might determine: Why pool prices are so much below prices prevailing in the open market, but we doubt they will tell members even if they do learn.

New Modern Elevator at Guckeen, Minn.

The Farmers Elevator Co. of Guckeen, Minn., decided to wreck its old house this season and replace it with a new modern elevator and office building. The accompanying photo shows the new plant that this company has built this summer.

The elevator has twelve bins with a capacity of 30,000 bus. It has a reinforced concrete slab foundation, and a 13 foot workfloor. The leg is equipped with 14x7 D. P. buckets. A Strong-Scott manlift affords easy access to the cupola. In the driveway is a 10-ton 16-foot Fairbanks receiving scale fitted with a Strong-Scott air dump. For weighing out grain a Richardson automatic scale has been located in the cupola.

A large two room office was built attached to the driveway. This office has a full basement where there is a 15-hp. type "Z" Fairbanks engine which furnishes the power for the plant. A heating plant is also located in the basement. A 16x8 scale, located outside of the office, is used for weighing coal. The beams of both wagon scales, the one in the driveway and the one outside, are in alcoves in the office. This company has a group of coal sheds with a warehouse for handling coal and sacked commodities for the local trade.

Mr. C. W. Haywood is the manager of the elevator at this point and has been with the company for several years. The T. E. Ibber-son Co. designed and erected the elevator.

Factors in Producing More and Better Wheat.

BY H. M. BAINER, DIRECTOR

Southwestern Wheat Improvement Assn.

Good seed costs very little more than poor seed but it insures more bushels per acre.

To include summer fallow in a rotation, especially in sections of limited rainfall, will often double the yield.

Treating seed wheat for smut may cost a few cents for labor and material but it will make dollars in yield and quality.

Three things are essential in the production of high protein wheat: (1) favorable climatic conditions (2) plenty of available soil nitrogen, and (3) a suitable variety.

It costs no more to raise wheat in rotation, occasionally with a legume, than it does to grow the crop continuously and a good rotation will increase the yield several bushels per acre.



30,000-bu. Elevator of Farmers Elevator Co., at Guckeen, Minn.

Blair's Concrete Tanks Badly Damaged by Burning Grain

In the May 10th, 1926 number of the Grain Dealers Journal we published reports on fires in three different reinforced concrete elevators and in concrete tanks, that were indeed most discouraging.

In the Journal for August 10th, 1926 we published some information regarding the burning of the wood elevator of the Blair Elevator Corp., at Atchison, Kans. Each of the ten reinforced concrete tanks and some of the interstice bins left standing at Atchison contained grain and a few days after the burning of the wood houses inspectors were much alarmed by smoke emitting from windows near top of the tanks. Careful watching and frequent inspection developed that grain in nearly every bin was burning.

Owners of reinforced concrete tanks and reinforced concrete elevators who have cherished the idea that their plants were immune from damage by fire will be deeply interested in the detailed report made by Horner & Wyatt who watched the progress of the fire and later made an appraisal of the damage to the concrete tanks and the machinery equipment. We quote the following from the recent report of these engineers:

It is very evident from recent experiences with grain burning in concrete storage tanks that either the tanks must be placed farther away from wood working houses or else protected on the exposed side by a veneer of book tile. Grain is combustible, no one denies it, and if fire is communicated to it either through manholes or by means of fire brands falling from spouting or conveyor gallery above, it is quite sure to burn and damage its container even though it be built of reinforced concrete.

Fires in four reinforced concrete country elevators located in Illinois, N. Dakota and S. Dakota, prove conclusively the extreme hazards provided by the construction of elevator legs, heads, boots, spouts, cupola flooring and platforms of wood, in fact after all the wood had burned away two of these plants were badly damaged and the cupola of the S. Dakota elevator was almost a wreck.

It seems very evident that fire was first communicated to the grain in the Atchison elevator through a single steel door covering the manholes and afterwards through the open tops of bins. It has long been the custom with fire-fearing, far-seeing engineers to provide a double door for all manhole openings so as to prevent grain on the inside being heated to the ignition point by fire outside the tanks. Covering all bins with concrete floors will help to keep dust in and fire out of grain.

A study of the report published herewith should help engineers and owners of concrete storage tanks to prevent a repetition of this disastrous fire.

THE PLANT CONSISTED of a wood frame head house building 42' x 36' in plan by 145' high above the ground. On the east of the elevator building adjoining it was a similar wood iron clad structure used for a feed mill. The feed mill was 32' x 28' x 77' high. Along the north side of the elevator and feed mill was a wood iron clad shed adjacent in which the truck and wagon dumps were located. The shed was 12 ft. wide by 70 ft. long and only one story or about 22 ft. high. To the west of the elevator building and separated from it by a space of two feet was a brick drier house 23' x 14' by approximately 48 ft. high. Adjoining the drier house on the west was a brick boiler room 14' x 35', one story high. To the west of the boiler room and separated from it by a distance of 8' 6", was a wood frame iron clad cob house, 24 ft. square by approximately 30 ft. high. Two wood frame iron clad additions, each approximately 12 ft. square, adjoined the cob house, one on the north and one on the south. Between the boiler room and the cob

house was a brick foundation approximately 6 ft. square and 20 ft. high, which supported a 42-in. steel smoke stack.

THE 10 CONCRETE STORAGE TANKS, with four interstice bins were located north of the row of buildings just described and were separated from them by a distance of 25 ft. The tanks extend east and west. They are 92 ft. high above the ground and were connected to the elevator building by a concrete tunnel under the ground and by a bridge at the top. The bridge was made of structural steel with corrugated galvanized iron clad sides and roof and with a concrete floor.

The concrete storage tanks were built in the fall and winter of 1915-16. They are the usual draw form concrete construction, 24 ft. in diameter and with 7-in. reinforced concrete walls. The foundations of the tanks consist of a flat concrete slab without piling. The tanks do not rest on a bin bottom slab as customary, but are drawn up from the foundation walls. The sloping hopper bottoms were later placed in the cylindrical bins, with stationary forms so that there were no hopper fills except in the interstice bins.

At the top the tanks are not covered with a slab, but an open gallery under the roof slab supports the belt conveyors, and all the tanks are open at the top. All of the outside tanks have cast iron wall manholes with C. I. covers, located about 12 ft. above the ground. Each outside tank has a window with a movable sash at the top. The four end tanks have two windows each. These manholes and windows have a direct bearing on the damage that has been done.

Grain was brought into the concrete storage tanks from the wood elevator on a rubber belt supported by a structural steel bridge. This cross belt discharged onto a longitudinal belt which in turn discharged the grain into the concrete bins through a movable tripper. Below the concrete bins was a second longitudinal belt on which the tanks discharged through metal draw off spouts. This belt discharged onto a second belt which conveyed the grain through a concrete tunnel into the basement of the wood elevator.

THE FIRE occurred on Sunday afternoon, July 18th, 1926, origin unknown. The fire was first discovered in the top of the wood elevator building at about 2:00 p. m. From the most accurate information obtainable, we understand that the fire department was not able to get a stream of water on the fire until after the top of the house had burned away and by that time the heat had become so intense that there was no chance to save any

part of the wooden elevator building or the adjoining wooden structures. The fire lasted until between 4:30 and 5:00 p. m., so that the duration of the burning of the elevator was between two and one-half and three hours. During that time all the wood frame buildings included the headhouse, the addition to the headhouse (feed mill), the cob house, dump shed, track shed, etc., were totally destroyed. The office building and wagon scale shed were a complete loss. The drier building and boiler plant and the concrete storage tanks were damaged.

At the time of the fire, there was approximately 120,000 bus. of grain stored in the concrete tanks, mostly corn and wheat, and a small quantity of oats. From observations made by a writer immediately after the fire and while the grain was being salvaged, and from the workman at the elevator, we concluded that the grain in the tanks was distributed about as follows:

Tank No. 1, $\frac{3}{4}$ full of corn; tank No. 2, $\frac{1}{2}$ full of corn; tanks No. 3, 5, 6 and 13, wheat (quantity unknown); tanks Nos. 4 and 11, oats (quantity unknown); tanks Nos. 7, 8, 12 and 14, corn (quantity unknown); tank No. 9, one car wheat; tank No. 10, full of corn (quantity unknown).

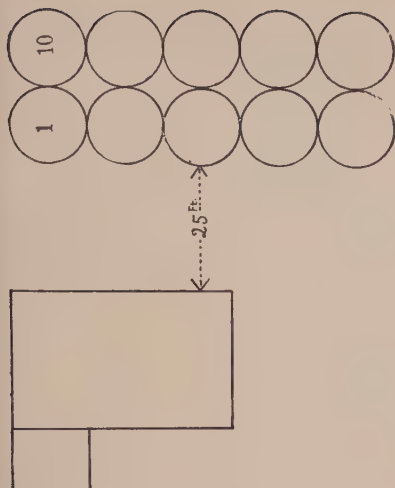
The direction of the wind at the time of the fire was such as to carry the flames from the burning elevator building against the south elevation of the concrete tanks. The fire in these tanks undoubtedly originated at the cast iron manholes. Witnesses of the fire say that the heat from the elevator was of sufficient intensity to heat the cast iron manhole cover in tank No. 10 to a dull red color. The corn against the manhole cover must have ignited immediately and the fire then started to burn up from the manhole along the inside wall of the tank. While the grain was being drawn from the manhole on July 20th, there would occasionally be a streak of flame shoot out of the manhole, but as yet there was little or no smoke visible at the top of the tanks.

On July 23rd, considerable smoke was coming from the windows at the top of the tanks. Since the tanks all open into a common gallery at the top, it was not possible to tell by the smoke which tanks contained the burning grain. As much grain as possible had been drawn out of the manholes by some of the tanks and out of the bottoms of others, but that left in the hoppers and clinging to the walls was still burning. The corn in tank No. 1, which is adjacent to No. 10, was burning also, evidently ignited by heat transmitted through the concrete wall. Surface cracks on the exterior of the tank were plainly visible at this time. Tank No. 1 was practically undamaged by the original fire so that the damage seen on July 23rd was undoubtedly caused by the heat from the grain burning in the tank. Cracks in the roof slab of tank No. 1 were visible from the ground. Heated tar from the roof was running down the side of the tank.

About this time it became apparent that grain in some of the tanks near the west end



Roof Columns of Concrete Tanks of Blair Elevator Corporation, Atchison, Kan., Showing Damage by Heat from Burning Grain.



Ground Plan of Tanks and Working House of Blair Plant.

of the house was burning. It was found to be tank No. 7. This tank contained corn and it probably became ignited at the cast iron manhole in the same way as in tank No. 10.

On August 5th, smoke was still coming from all of the windows that remained open at the top of the tanks. Surface cracks on the outside of tank No. 2 were visible at this time. There was said to be fire in No. 7 and some other tanks, but we could not see which ones. Smoke was coming out of all open windows.

On September 2nd, smoke was still coming out of the windows that were open. The fire was out in tank No. 10. The fire was practically out in No. 1, although it was still very hot inside the tank. Grain was still burning in No. 7 and apparently in some of the interstice bins, although which ones could not be determined.

On September 21st a wood ladder had been erected between tanks No. 9 and No. 10 so that it was possible to climb up to the gallery above the tanks for the first time. Smoke was still coming from tank No. 7, although the fire was practically burned out. Smoke was also coming from some of the interstice bins. The heat had subsided so it was possible to make an inspection of the top of the tanks, in spite of considerable smoke and fumes. The underside of the roof slab and the insides of the tanks at the top had become coated with a black, gummy deposit so that minute inspection was difficult. The construction of the gallery made inspection difficult. The gallery slab nearly covers the interstice bins and the



Removing Grain from Concrete Tanks of Blair Elevator Corporation, Atchison, Kan.

belt conveyor was practically the only combustible material above the slab. The west half of the longitudinal belt, that is above tanks No. 11 and No. 12, is not burned and we conclude that these tanks could not have been ignited except through the walls.

It should be stated here that the salvaging of the grain was completed within a few days after the fire that destroyed the wood elevator building. However, it was not possible to draw all of the grain out of the tanks. There was more or less grain in practically every one of the fourteen concrete bins. For some reason after the salvaging was done the manhole covers on all of the outside bins were left off so that the grain remaining in the tank had a free supply of air through the manhole and burned very much as it would burn in a furnace with a supply of air at the bottom and an outlet for hot gases at the top. It is the writer's opinion that much of the damage to the tanks could have been avoided had the manhole covers been replaced so that the grain would have burned more slowly even though it would have taken longer for the fire to have burned itself out. We believe that the fire inside the concrete tanks could have been avoided entirely if the wall manholes had been omitted in those tanks that were exposed to heat from the wood buildings or even if the manhole had been a type having an inside and

an outside cover so that grain could not have been heated to the ignition point.

The window construction also contributed to the accumulation of intense heat at the tops of the tanks. The windows are said to have been provided with fusible links so that even if all were open when the fire started, most of them soon closed. At the east end, tanks Nos. 1, 2, 9 and 10, all windows were closed, and it is at the tops of these tanks, particularly No. 1 and No. 2, that the greatest damage had occurred. At the west end, some of the windows remained open, allowing the heat to escape and the damage there is much less. Self-closing windows were of no value in this case for the reason that even if the windows had been closed the opening at the gallery connection and at the five ventilators would provide sufficient exit for fumes so that a vigorous combustion would be supported provided there was a supply of fresh air as from the wall manholes.

The fire in the grain tanks was still burning Sept. 21. At times the heat from the burning grain had been intense, but the grain was so far consumed that no further damage was expected. No attempt was made to extinguish the fire in the burning grain, it being thought that less damage would be done by permitting the fire to burn itself out, than by pouring water on the hot concrete.

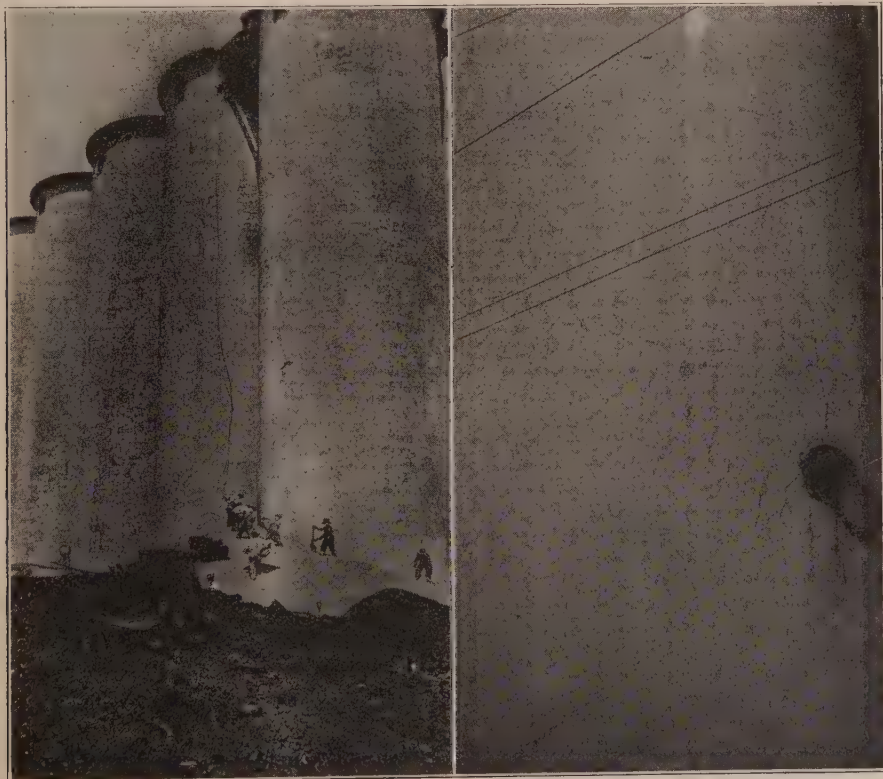
DAMAGE TO CONCRETE STORAGE TANKS: The damage caused to the concrete tanks by the heat coming from the burning elevator and other combustible buildings consists principally in the blistering of the paint on the exterior surface of tank No. 1 and Tanks Nos. 6 to 10, inclusive, and the softening of the exterior concrete due to the direct action of the flames carried against it by the wind. At many places where reinforcing bars were in the exterior surface they apparently heated and expanded before the concrete had time to become heated to the same temperature, resulting in the surface of the concrete being pushed out by these bars. The damage to the tanks caused by the heat from the burning grain is far more serious. Some of the damage is visible on the exterior of the tank. The network of cracks plainly visible indicates a serious deterioration in the concrete. The heat that damaged the concrete had no doubt diminished the tensile strength of the wall steel and has probably damaged the bond between concrete and steel. This damage is most apparent on tanks Nos. 1, 2 and 10.

The only combustible material in the gallery at the top of the tanks was the rubber conveyor belt. The belt was a little distance from the columns and it is therefore plain that the columns were damaged by heat ascending from the burning grain. The columns failed because the compressive strength of the concrete in them has been so impaired that they are not capable of supporting the weight of the roof. All the concrete at the top and especially at the east end of the house where all windows were closed has been subjected to the same heat as the columns. Our inspection shows all this concrete to have been damaged in about the same way as the columns. Some of the roof beams and the roof slab have developed partial failures.

The fact that grain burned first in one tank and later in another causing the tanks to expand at different times has developed partial failures.

The top conveyor gallery is supported on steel I beams. Unequal expansion between the I beams and adjacent concrete has developed considerable damage.

The concrete on this job was made from an aggregate containing limestone. Heat acts on



Concrete Tanks of Blair Elevator Corporation, Atchison, Kan.
At Left, Tanks Damaged by Heat from Burning Buildings.
At Right, Tank Damaged by Heat from Burning Grain.

limestone, changing it to lime, which has practically no strength. The roof columns and beams are the only parts of the structure that have been subjected to their normal loads since the fire. The columns failed and some of the roof beams and the roof slab itself have developed cracks. Inspection of the inside of tank No. 10 indicates that the concrete is softening on the inside to a depth of two inches. If the exterior has been softened to depth of only one and one-half inches, there is left only one-half of the original seven-inch wall to carry the load. Tanks No. 1 and No. 2 have been damaged to a greater extent than No. 10 on the inside but not so much on the outside. Many interior walls have had grain fire on both sides. Assuming that the tank walls were designed with the same factor as the columns that have failed, it is practically certain that tanks Nos. 1, 2, 10 and possibly 7, as well as some interstice bins, would fail under the weight of a full load of grain.

DAMAGE TO CONCRETE TANKS: Exterior surface of tanks No. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 damaged by heat from burning elevator buildings. Concrete softened, paint blistered.

Exterior walls of tanks No. 1, 2, 7 and 10 damaged by heat from burning grain. Walls badly cracked, would admit water to grain. Manhole rings broken and loose. Walls cracked by expansion of steel I beams.

Walls of tanks Nos. 1, 2 and 10 weakened by action of heat on limestone in concrete. Steel weakened by heat. Bond destroyed. Tank No. 7 and interstice bins possible in same condition.

Roof slab cracked by heat and by shearing in tank walls. Roofing material damaged by heat. Roof beams cracked. Columns supporting roof failed due to softening of limestone in concrete.

Concrete finish loose on gallery slab.

Inside of all tanks coated with carbon, smoke and fumes that would be injurious to grain.

Pipe railings, weakened at concrete, paint blistered.

Tank bottom slabs pulled away from tank walls.

Bridge to workhouse destroyed.

Window frames warped and wire glass cracked by heat.

Four conveyor belts burned. Approximately one-half of conveyor idlers ruined. Tripper damaged. One head pulley assembly ruined. Two tail pulley assemblies ruined. Three motor starters ruined. Draw off spouts damaged. Power light wiring damaged.

Wheat Contract Void for Uncertainty.

F. F. Lewis, doing business as the Lewis Grain Co. bot 10,000 bus. of wheat of Boris A. S. Aronow, giving the latter a confirmation as follows:

"Gildford, Montana, Sept. 10, 1924.

"This confirms purchase today of ten thousand bushels of No. 1 D. N. S. 14 Protein wheat on track at Gildford, Montana, at one dollar and sixteen cents per bushel, subject to terminal weights, grades and charges, to be delivered within a reasonable time.

"Lewis Grain Company,

"By C. A. Leighton.

"Accepted by: Boris A. S. Aronow."

When Aronow refused to deliver the wheat Lewis brot suit for \$3,750 damages. The Supreme Court of Montana, deciding in favor of Aronow, on Nov. 5, 1926, said:

The written instrument recites that the price to be paid is "subject to terminal weights, grades and charges." These items, therefore, constitute the factors for the determination of the amount which the seller was ultimately to receive for his wheat. If plaintiff should weigh out and deliver to defendant 10,000 bus. of wheat at Gildford, how many bus. would he be paid for after it had been subjected to "terminal weights"? At what terminal would it be weighed—Minneapolis, Duluth, Seattle, or some other? By what standard would its grade be established? What "charges" would be made against it? These questions are not answered by the written instrument.

So much uncertainty is involved in the expression, "subject to terminal weights, grades, and charges," that we are unable to say that the price to be paid the defendant for the wheat mentioned in the written instrument is either "certain or so referred to a definite standard that it may be made certain," and consequently, in the absence of allegations of any local customs or usages such as are made in the first cause of action of the complaint, the contract is void for uncertainty.—251 Pac. 146.

New York, N. Y.—E. T. Bedford, pres. of the Corn Products Refining Co., says that foreign corn is relatively cheaper than American corn. To support his statement, he shows that the company's two plants in France and Germany have consumed 10,500,000 bus. of corn in two years of operation, only 4% of which was grown in the United States.

No. 4 Corn Eliminated from Chicago Contracts.

By a vote of 576 to 99 the members of the Chicago Board of Trade today eliminated the No. 4 grade as a delivery on future contracts during the months of November, December, January and February, which have been the only months during which that grade could be delivered.

A contributing influence toward the vote against No. 4 delivery was the low price of corn during 1926. It appeared that something should be done to make the future a better purchase; and elimination of the No. 4 would allow buying by those who could not use that grade if delivered to them.

Proof of this contention is found in the wide discount at which the December future has been selling under the May, the No. 4 not being deliverable on contracts after February.

Liability of Vessel for Damage to Grain.

The Eastern Grain, Mill & Elevator Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y., has been granted a new trial of its suit against the Buffalo Steamship Co. for damages to a cargo of oats in the steamer Kennedy.

To bring up the grade of No. 3 oats comprising the cargoes of the steamers Billings and Pierce, other No. 3 oats having a test weight heavier than No. 2 in the steamer Clement were elevated at plaintiff's elevator and mixed by running the stream from two spouts into the steamer Kennedy which had been chartered for winter storage in November, 1921.

An inspector stood by to make sure that the mixture resulting was No. 2. After loading, the steamer Kennedy was moored at the break-wall for the winter. On Apr. 6 the boat came to the elevator to be unloaded, when damage was discovered to the oats right under 19 of the 32 hatches. The grain was wet, heated or musty. The explanation was that water must have leaked thru the hatch covers and tarpaulins. Evidence was presented to the contrary that the hatch covers were tight, and the jury decided in favor of defendant steamship company.

The District Court has granted a new trial because the lower court permitted counsel for defendant to introduce testimony that plaintiff would be indemnified for its loss by an insurance company. The court held such evidence to be incompetent and dangerous, in its influence upon the jury.—15 Fed. Rep. (2d) 714.

Following investigation of various methods of eradication, Noel F. Thompson and W. W. Robbins, investigators for the Department of Agriculture, concluded that "common salt proved to be the most satisfactory chemical for killing the common barberry. Kerosene, and sodium arsenite in solution, rank second and third, respectively. But sodium arsenite, altho very effective, is extremely poisonous to livestock. Because of this danger, it is not recommended for general use.

Hutchinson, Kan.—At a meeting of the Southwest Kansas Grain Dealers' Ass'n held here early this month, Albert Martin, of Burdette, submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: In view of the fact that quality rye-free and smut-free wheat carries a better terminal market price than wheat infested with rye or smut, and further, that both rye and smut cause heavy field losses, this conference wishes to go on record as in favor of buying all wheat on a standard federal grade basis. Furthermore, we recommend that the representatives present at this conference organize their counties on a rye-free and smut-free program, to the end that our wheat growers receive a better price for their products.

Liability of Elevator Owner for Injury on Manlift.

At the invitation of Hegberg, local manager for the Red Lake Falls Milling Co., his wife, her sister who was Mrs. Holmgren, and Randolph A. Holmgren, Hegberg's brother-in-law, visited the new elevator of the company one Sunday afternoon in August, 1922.

The four tried out the manlift for their own pleasure. Like others in country grain elevators it had a counterweight, and when Mrs. Holmgren took her turn at riding the lift, whether there was too much counterweight or she neglected to hold herself down by the stationary rope, the speed increased as she neared the top.

The cable broke, the safety device failed to work and both lift and occupant were precipitated over 40 feet to the ground floor.

Mr. Holmgren brot suit against the milling company for the personal injuries suffered by his wife.

The decision against him by the district court of Roseau County was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Minnesota Dec. 3, 1926, saying:

Hegberg was clearly beyond the scope of his authority in inviting the others to the elevator. They were there on no business with defendant, none within the scope of Hegberg's employment, but solely for their own pleasure. They were using the lift as a plaything. The case therefore is controlled by the rule of such cases as Slater v. Advance Thresher Co., 107 N. W. 133; Adams v. Nathanson, 201 N. W. 927, and Malmquist v. Hellenic Community of Minneapolis, Inc., 203 N. W. 420.

The general rule is that the master is not liable where the servant in charge of his vehicle goes beyond the scope of his employment to transport his guests for their own convenience or pleasure. Sweden v. Atkinson Improvement Co., 93 Ark. 397. That rule is particularly applicable to such a contrivance as a man-lift, a one-passenger vehicle so obviously designed for use only by employees who are experienced in its operation.

Plaintiff and his wife at the time being were at the best mere licensees, and were using the instrumentalities of defendant without its permission and for their own purposes. Under one view, the only duty which defendant owed them was not to injure willfully.

Neither does the case come under any rule peculiar to dangerous instrumentalities. To some it might seem that a manlift is no more dangerous inherently than a team of mules or less than the usual minimum of dependability. Such a team, "having a tendency to run away," was held in Dover v. Mayes Mfg. Co., 157 N. C. 324, not to be a dangerous instrumentality. So, also, as to a defective flywheel (Loop v. Litchfield, 42 N. Y. 351), and automobiles (Provo v. Conrad, 130 Minn. 412).

But all else aside, the agency of injury was not in use by defendant or by its permission at the time being nor off its premises, but had been appropriated to their own convenience by uninvited visitors. They are adults, and cannot claim the protection which the law extends to children when they have been suffered to play, to their own hurt, with attractive but dangerous instrumentalities. So it is immaterial whether the instrument be considered dangerous inherently or dangerous only because of the manner of its use. In neither case would liability result. If, under the same circumstances, dynamite or gunpowder had been found on the premises and Mrs. Holmgren had been injured from an explosion resulting from the unauthorized use of the explosive for her own sport, there would have been no liability.

There is no rule imposing upon the master liability for the results of the clearly unauthorized use of such an instrumentality by an adult trespasser or licensee.—210 N. W. Rep. 1000.

Baltimore, Md.—Edgar A. Tudor, a stevedore, brought suit against the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for \$25,000, in the Court of Common Pleas. He alleged injury resulting from being buried in grain that was being loaded into an ocean steamer's hold at Pier 6, Locust Point, while working on the vessel.

Provision has been made in the way of additions to the equipment in the laboratory of the Technical Advisor of the Millers National Federation, for giving a check service on the moisture factor as ascertained by individual mills. This will enable mills to learn whether or not their laboratories are giving accurate information on the moisture content of their products.

Storing Grain Vigorously Denounced

Do Not Store for Others.

North Aurora, Ill.: We do not store any grain for anyone. North Aurora Elevator Co., J. E. Minard, Mgr.

Never Store for Farmers

Caledonia, Ill.: We never store grain for farmers, so are not troubled by the practice. Go thou and do likewise.—Ralston Bros.

Induce All Elevators to Stop Storing.

Granville, Ill.: Get the elevators to pull together and stop using the storage bait to get grain. Our company has practically done away with the practice.—Granville Co-operative Co., Per H. L. Dysart, Mgr.

Special Bins and One Month's Storage.

Dudley, Ill.—Keep each owner's grain in separate bins. Account for out weights only. Minimum charge one month's storage plus any addition of time and cost of conditioning and loading.—Dexter Baber, since 1897.

Keep Enough Grain to Cover Storage Certificates

Bunceton, Mo.: We do not store free. We store very little, but charge for the service. It is in our contracts that all wheat stored with us must be sold to us—when the parties are ready to sell. The price to be a certain number of cents less per bushel than the market price for same grade of grain in St. Louis on day of sale. To protect ourselves against loss, we always keep on hand enough grain to cover grain stored.—Farmers' Elevator Co.

Charges 1½ Cents per Month per Bushel.

Speed, Mo.: I think it bad business management for the elevator manager to allow patrons to store their grain free of charge. I prefer a time limit of 90 days with a charge of 1½ cts. per bushel per month and think that is fair to both producer and shipper and hope all elevator operators will establish such a rule.—Speed Farmers' Elevator Co., Thos. F. Bryan, Mgr.

Charge Chicago Storage Price.

Newell, Ia.: Use storage certificates with storage charge stated; also state on certificate that Grain Dealer has the privilege of storing said grain in Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, or in his own elevator (or elevators), as he may elect. Also state on certificate that owner of said stored grain shall give Dealer 30 days' notice in case he wishes to haul stored grain from elevator or wishes to sell said stored grain to person (or persons) other than the Dealer with whom grain is stored. The Grain Dealer must, within the 30 days from date when notice is given him, deliver equal number bushels of same grade to correspond to quantity and grade of grain stored. State on certificate the purchase price of said stored grain shall be the local market price (less storage) for grain of same grade on

date the check is issued in payment for same. Either write on check that it is in payment for the grain mentioned in certificate No. 001, or demand the customer's copy. The best method of storing grain is not to store for anyone.—Galbraith Elevator Co.

Will Not Store Farmers Grain

Evansville, Ind.—This company has been in existence quite a few years and never has it granted free storage for farmers grain, nor do we expect to do this. Kansas has this old fogey idea of storing wheat. In some places they are able to get a little for their storage space, but most places they give the service gratis.—Yours truly, Sauers Milling Co., Geo. N. Sauer, Secy.

Storing Free Should Be Stopped.

Salisbury, Mo.: In our opinion there should be no free storage. It has been a practice here to give 30 days free storage, but in our opinion it is not right to the grain man. We feel that a farmer should say when he starts hauling his wheat what he is going to do—sell or store—and also state whether he is going to take each day's market the day he starts hauling or the day he finishes.—Salisbury Mfg. Co., J. E. N.

Helping the Farmer to Speculate.

Deer Grove, Ill.: No grain should be stored longer than a reasonable time to deliver what grain a farmer may have to haul. Hence, should a farmer start to deliver grain and the roads turn bad so he could not finish hauling all the same week when our farmers start to haul, they fully intend to sell when all is delivered. I have a man hauling barley. He hauls when he cannot husk corn. Should weather permit him to husk it may be 30 days before he will haul the balance. Such cases should be handled contrary to regular rules. I am in favor of stopping all storage. Very few ask to store. We have none in store now except some unfinished hauling.—Yours, J. Cooney.

Urges Farmers Who Wish to Speculate to Buy Futures.

Henderson, Ill.: Any elevator that cannot hold the actual grain in the house should never store grain for farmers under any consideration.

A hedge in May or July now on grain shipped on the present market could easily lose the dealer several cents per bushel.

If the farmers want to take a chance let them hold their grain, or if they don't have room at home let them sell and buy futures themselves.

They are the ones to benefit, so I believe they should be the ones to take the chances. I refuse to accept any grain for storage longer than 10 days or until I get it on the

market, then they must sell.—Yours truly, H. A. Schroeder.

Sued for Shipping Stored Wheat That Was Heating.

Monica, Ill.—Year before last we received wheat from farmers with the understanding that we would keep it in our elevator thirty days if possible to enable them to gain a better price. The wheat was not in condition for storage and was shipped by us. When we attempted to settle with farmer on basis of net returns less regular expenses we met much difficulty and were sued by three owners of grain, causing us loss in money and reputation. Our rules now are that all grain brought to our elevator is considered as purchased as of market on date of complete delivery of certain lot of grain. It is showing us more profit and no serious dissension with patrons.—Respectfully Monica Elevator Co., Per O. D. Edwards, Mgr.

Growers Feel Cheapest Storage Is on Farm.

Dysart, Ia.—Is a party allowed to store grain free even if he keeps it in the house? Must he charge a certain amount for storage or can he charge whatever he pleases? The farmers around here store their own grain and feel the cheapest storage is on the farm.—H. Schroeder.

Has Discontinued Storing.

Belleville, Ill.—The practice of storing wheat is seldom heard of here. We used to store wheat for a charge of 1c per bu. per month, but we have even discontinued that, for the last seven or eight years. The best and the only method for elevator operators is not to store wheat at any price. If a farmer wants to store wheat he can build a place on his farm for that purpose.—A. W. Davies, mgr. Reichert Elevator.

Free Storage Works Disaster.

Huey, Ill.—Free storage should not be tolerated by a single grain elevator operator. It works disastrously for all concerned, and especially the operators. I should think there might be some sort of grain Elevator Operators' combination formulated. Then each member, being aware of strength in union, might successfully cope with existing evils.

Free storage has never been practiced here, nor shall it be. Whatsoever may be devised by yourself or others to benefit us as a whole shall have my hearty co-operation.—D. W. Spindler.

Dealers Get Nothing Free.

Hale, Ia.—Elevator operators should only accept grain with the understanding that they have absolute control of the grain, and price should be settled on before accepting the grain. A contract of price should be on future dates. Dealers do not get anything free after the grain is shipped and we do not see why the farmers should.

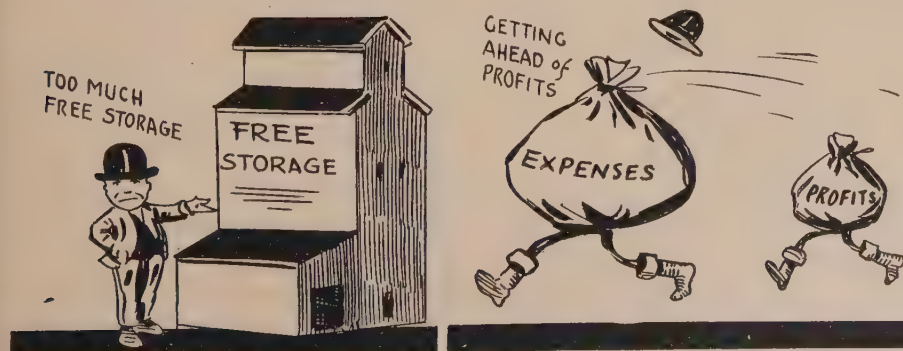
Why could not the dealer return the grain even if he had to buy it on the market and ship back the same grade if the farmer demanded it? That would be better than going to the pen for 5 years.—Henry Kruse.

Found Storing a Losing Proposition.

Stonington, Ill.—We stored grain for more than 15 years and learned by experience that it is a losing proposition for both the elevator operator and the farmer. So about a year ago we discontinued storing and now absolutely refuse to take any grain over our scales unless it is sold to us outright.

When we first put the new ruling into effect the farmers protested vigorously. But they have now become accustomed to either selling outright or holding their grain on the farm, and we believe, they are finding it more satisfactory.

Refusing storage has taken a great deal of worry from our shoulders and we unhesitatingly advise wholesale discontinuance of that unprofitable practice.—F. F. Weise, Farmers Grain Co.



Giving Free Storage and Advancing Free Money Help to Foster Cut-throat Competition and Force Expenses Ahead of Profits.

Seeds

Sacramento, Cal.—The Laughlin Seed Co. has moved to new quarters.

Louisville, Ky.—Powell Seed Co. has moved to new and more convenient quarters.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—The Eastern Seed Co. is moving to new and larger quarters in the Curtiss Clark bldg.

Alexandria, La.—The Gulf States Seed Co., Inc., has been organized here by J. H. Cade and P. T. Sortwell and others with \$20,000 capital stock.

Philadelphia, Pa.—This is the Golden Anniversary year of Wm. Henry Maule, Inc., wholesale seed dealers of this city. The company has been in business for 50 years.

Belle Plaine, Minn.—The Minnesota Valley Seed Growers Ass'n has been organized here to promote the growing of seed grain in the Minnesota valley and raise its grain standards.

Louisville, Ky.—The courts in the bankruptcy case of Wood-Stubbs & Co., ordered the property sold on Jan. 15, on sealed bids made to the referee. The U. S. Trust Co. was receiver.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Members of the Hennepin County Farm Bureau are organizing a co-operative seed exchange designed to obtain pure seed grain for its members at nominal cost.

Hamilton, Mont.—A meeting in the quarters of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce organized the Bitter Root Seed Growers' Ass'n recently. It is designed to promote all kinds of seed growing.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The local branch of Northrup, King & Co. has been reopened for the season. It is in charge of A. F. Buckles. J. A. Shelton, former manager, has been transferred to Cedar Rapids, where the company has opened another branch.

Cambridge, Ill.—The Farmers' Co-operative Seed Co. has just completed construction of a storage house designed for handling seed corn. It has capacity for 4,000 bus. of corn. Red clover, alsike, alfalfa, sweet clover and timothy are among the other seeds handled.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The words "Highland Park Lawn Seed," in conjunction with a representation of a two-story house, a walk and a green colored foreground, has been given trade mark number 211,274 to represent lawn seed. It was filed by Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc.

New Orleans, La.—A reinforced concrete building, 2 stories high, is being constructed on 2 squares of ground here by the Reuter Seed Co., Inc. It will be equipped with the latest devices for storage and handling of an extensive mail-order business. The building measures 150x130 ft.—P. J. P.

New York, N. Y.—Loechner & Co., Inc., has been selected to represent the Scandinavian Seed Co. of 1925 in this country. This Copenhagen concern has amalgamated its sugar beet seed business with that of Hjalmar Hartmann & Co., and now confines itself to dealing chiefly in grass and field seeds.

Concord, N. H.—The New Hampshire Seed Producers' Ass'n held its annual meeting here on Jan. 13 in conjunction with the meeting of the Merrimack County Potato Growers' Ass'n. Among the scheduled speakers were Ford S. Price, crops and soils specialist of the University of New Hampshire, and Sidney B. Haskell, director of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station.

Chicago, Ill.—The Chicago Board of Trade's standing com'te of Arbitration on Grass and Field Seeds this year consists of F. E. Winans, A. L. Somers, J. E. Brennan, C. A. Heath, and G. A. Wegener. Its com'te on Flaxseed and Other Inspection consists of Edw. P. McKenna, C. A. Heath, and F. E. Winans.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A number of seed analysts of Wisconsin met in the Gilpatrick hotel here on Tuesday, Dec. 28. Mutual problems and the Wisconsin seed laws came up for discussion. Henry Lunz of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, explained the recent regulation in regard to labeling and sealing of Grimm alfalfa.

A special seed train is being carried by the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Soo railroads on a trip thru Minnesota and North Dakota, which will visit 106 towns. Its schedule began Jan. 24. The seed special is being operated to encourage the use of high-quality, pure seed of approved varieties in the 1927 plantings.

Soybeans containing 30 to 35% moisture are plastic and rubbery and easily pressed out of shape. Such seed, says L. E. Thatcher, associate agronomist at the Ohio Experiment station, is injured by the low temperature of 6 to 10 degrees, such as occurred in December. Seed of 15 to 20% moisture content will stand a much lower temperature without injury.

Bozeman, Mont.—Letters received by A. J. Ogaard, sec'y Montana Seed Growers' Ass'n, resent his attacks on "affidavit" or "moonshine" Grimm alfalfa seed. He is told that when responsible seed houses sell "affidavit" Grimm the seed is backed by their integrity. The question arises of what firms are responsible. Insurance on a building guards against loss in so far as is possible. Paying a little more for a certified product is taking insurance against possible loss.

Red Top Cane Seed is very treacherous and could decline another 25c or could advance that amount within forty-eight hours. There is no demand at the moment, as planting time is not here. Speculators will not buy this season until there is an actual demand. This was occasioned by heavy losses in previous years. We again want to remind you to be careful about the quality of seed you buy. Do not pay seed prices for immature, badly broken or mixed red top.—Transit Grain & Com. Co., Ft. Worth.

Detroit, Mich.—The meeting of the executive com'te of the American Seed Trade Ass'n in the Sherman hotel, at Chicago, on Jan. 13 and 14, chose Detroit, Mich., for the annual convention of the organization. This is now scheduled for June 28, 29 and 30. Officers and directors of the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n also met in Chicago on the same dates and elected to hold their annual convention at the same place, selecting June 27 and 28 for the dates. The sessions will not overlap as the dates would indicate. Officers and directors of the wholesale organization expect to meet at Toronto again in May.

A study of seed coats and delayed germination in the sweet clovers (*Iowa Sta. Rpt.* 1925) tells how 3 months' exposure to winter weather seemed necessary to cause a high percentage of germination in sweet clover seed. Unscarified seeds exposed all winter to variations in moisture and temperature germinate about Mar. 15 in central Iowa and hence are in great danger of being killed by later freezes. Around 50% of seeds stored dry but subject to the fluctuations of winter temperatures, open their coats the first year and nearly 100% when exposed to two winters. When the seeds are stored for several years in a temperature maintained above freezing their coats open very little.

Algoma, Wis.—Seed grain growers of Kewaunee county have organized an ass'n to promote seed growing and general agricultural development in the state. At a meeting held here Prof. R. A. Moore and Prof. L. Graber of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, made addresses. Jos. M. Mleziva of Montpelier, is pres.; Constant Monfils, Jr., of Lincoln, is vice-pres.; and H. R. Lathrope, sec'y-treas.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Henry Branding, proprietor of the Tri-City Seed Co., was found dead in a room of a St. Charles, Mo., hotel late last month. Apparent evidence indicated suicide, tho no motives could be ascertained to cause such action. A large sum of money that he carried when he left home was missing when he was found. Mr. Branding organized the Tri-City Seed Co. about a year ago. In early November he moved it to new and better quarters. Apparently the business was progressing satisfactorily.

The Columbian Rope Co.'s annual calendar is useful in having with each month also shown the past and following months; is ornamental in having a reproduction of Chas. Robert Patterson's painting of a ship at sea; and is appropriate in the choice of a subject employing cordage extensively.

Kansas City, Mo.—The American Corn Millers Federation has filed a symbol, consisting of a ring bearing the words "Highest Quality Cream Corn Meal," inclosing a reverse plate bearing the letters A, C. M. F. and the words, "This symbol is your guarantee," under serial number 238,477. This is designed for the use of members of the organization on their cream meal products.

Tests of Foreign and Domestic Clover Seed.

Director Williams of the Ohio Experiment station says that "The supply of domestic red clover seed, as a result of the fourth consecutive short crop in the United States, is far short of meeting the normal demand. Farmers may meet this situation two ways. First by using larger amounts of imported seed, and second by substituting other clovers and alfalfa for a portion of the red clover seed normally used, or by a combination of both ways.

"It is very important to know the source of foreign seed, and to use only such as is adapted to our conditions. Tests of red clover from different sources made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Lorain County, Ohio, in co-operation with the Experiment Station and at Wooster by the Station, show that Italian and some other seed is not adapted to Ohio. When the average yield of hay from all domestic seed in the three years in Lorain County is taken as 100, the sixteen tests of Italian averaged only 64 per cent. Six tests of Hungarian averaged 93 per cent; ten each of English and Chilean seed averaged 90 and 97 per cent; sixteen from France 105 per cent, and five each from Ohio, Idaho and Wisconsin averaged 105, 108 and 101 per cent respectively. Italian seed in sixteen separate trials in the Lorain tests yielded only 64 per cent as much hay as the average domestic seed. On the other hand, French seed made a record of 105, or 5 per cent better than the average domestic seed and equal to Ohio seed as given in five trials. Chilean seed stands fairly high—97 per cent.

"Of the domestic seed, Ohio and Idaho are highest, 105 and 108 per cent; Wisconsin about an average of 101 per cent. Other domestic strains from Michigan, Minnesota, Tennessee and Oregon were grown in only two to four trials. These tests and data from other sources indicate that Michigan, Minnesota and Canadian seed is equal to the average domestic seed in production and hardness. Oregon and Tennessee clovers are not hardy enough to meet the severe winter climate of Ohio."

Colleges Selling Inoculants.

There is one great question disturbing the commercial laboratories that breed and select nitrogen-gathering bacteria. This same question should be taken very seriously by the wholesale and retail seed dealer. It is the practice of many of the universities and state agricultural colleges of putting out in their laboratories cultures for legume crops.

I can sympathize with this as a matter of education, especially as they will never continue to do this indefinitely for economic reasons. A great many of the colleges sell their products direct to the farmer—some of these even usurp the privilege of the wholesale grass seed dealer and sell to the local dealer. In the past, there was probably some excuse for this action, when it cost \$2 to inoculate an acre of alfalfa. At the present time nearly all the commercial companies can supply inoculation to retail dealers for sale to the farmer at a cost of 15 to 25 cents per acre. Further, the best commercial companies have highly-educated people in their laboratories, who have devoted many years of study to the development of these cultures. It stands to reason they can offer cultures at least as good, and often much better, than the college whose bacteriologist can only devote a small portion of his time to this one particular subject.

Thirty-four states strongly recommend the inoculation of all legumes—six recommend inoculation conditionally—three say it is quite unnecessary in their particular states (one of these three states needs inoculation very badly in some parts). On the other five we have no report.

Of the 34, thirteen manufacture cultures estimated at considerably over 300,000 units, some of these bottles being enough for one acre and others for a bushel of seed. They sell from 25 to 50 cents a unit.

The worst offenders are Missouri, Wisconsin and Michigan. It would seem as tho they sell probably $\frac{2}{3}$ of this estimated 300,000. Wisconsin gets 50 cents, enough for one bushel; Missouri 30c and Michigan 25c.

I think that all the different seed ass'ns should band together and put up a very vigorous protest against the agricultural colleges selling cultures. The colleges naturally advise you in a pedantic way that their business is to help the farmer. While this, of course, is true, such clever gentlemen should know that the best way to help an individual—whether he is a farmer or following some other walk of life—is to teach him to help himself. As I have said before, it is all right to talk of these cultures, even to give a few away for experimental purposes. But then they should tell the farmer where he can obtain good commercial cultures.

Personally, I see no difference in the selling of cultures of nitrogen by agricultural colleges than their selling fertilizers, seeds or particular breeds of pigs, sheep and cattle. The agricultural college, whether national, state or private, has for its chief function—to educate—not to market.—Major Frank Tagart, before the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Radio Anniversary of Seed Company.

KSO, operated by the Berry Seed Co., at Clarinda, Ia., held its anniversary program on Dec. 29 and 30. About 20 old-time orchestras took part in the celebration as well as a number of nationally known radio entertainers.

A contest was held among the orchestras during the first day and radio listeners cast their votes for the best by telegraph and telephone. About 20,000 wires and 3,000 long distance telephone calls were received. The 5 best orchestras further contested for cash prizes on the following day.

The station's call letters are KSO and the Berry Seed Co. makes them stand for "Keep Serving Others." An inspiring motto for operators of country grain elevators.

Garnet Wheat Winning Friends.

W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, reports that scores of farmers who grew Garnet last year are unanimous on the one vital claim made on behalf of the wheat—that it ripens ten days earlier than Marquis. The yields also have been very satisfactory.

Along the northern edge of the agricultural belt in the three prairie provinces, where the frost threat is so great as to make wheat growing very uncertain, Garnet wheat has come thru splendidly. Last year while other varieties of grain were nipped and rendered unsalable except for chicken feed, Garnet is a good marketable product. Extraordinary yields are reported from many points.

Mr. Motherwell declares that there could no longer be a doubt as to the benefit of Garnet. It has rolled back the northern boundary of agriculture in Canada from 100 to 150 miles, bringing all the meadow and lake country from Port Nelson and Fort Churchill to the Rocky Mountains within the dominion of the plow.—*Manitoba Free Press.*

Glasgow, Scotland.—Sir James Wilson, a leading grain crop statistician, died a short time ago at the age of 72. For many years he served as sec'y to the government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. He was blessed with the faculty of making figures both interesting and intelligent and his surveys of the wheat outlook early developed a reputation for accuracy.

Breaking his contract with the provincial wheat pool recently cost a farmer near Hardisty, Alta., \$1,000 and costs. The case was settled out of court. It was a consequence of the farmer's selling contracted wheat to an independent buyer, offering as his reason only that the co-operative organization could not advance sufficient money on low grade wheat to meet immediate obligations. Judgment in a previous test case was precedent upholding the claims of the pool.

Victoria Wheat Pool in Disfavor.

The Victoria wheat pool which is a voluntary government guaranteed pool, had an unsatisfactory year in 1925-26, reports the Australian representative of the U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

Farmers handled their own products to a greater extent than in previous years and a little less than one bushel out of every eight produced in the state was delivered to the pool.

Australian farmers have had more years of experience with wheat pools than have those of any other countries, and their apparent decision to have no more of pools is significant.

The Folly of Cutting Prices.

Immediate requirements are governing demand and, as a result, there is very little book- ing.

From evidence reaching my desk some mills, apparently, are developing acute cases of commercial timidity. They are broadcasting slashed price-lists in an effort to stimulate sales. In some instances the prices quoted on scratch and dairy feeds are so out of line with the cost of materials as not only to be utter folly but ruinous. Cut price has never yet increased volume beyond the limits of requirements! A customer is not going to buy \$40 feed at \$30 a ton if he doesn't need it.

Price slashing may stimulate sales temporarily but, after all, a stimulant, whether medicinal or commercial, is merely dope for a jaded condition and is without lasting benefit. Certainly a buyer is justified in questioning the integrity of a mill that today offers for sale of \$30 a ton the supposedly same feed that he offered yesterday at \$40 a ton. Either the buyer was gyped yesterday or he is about to be gyped today.—E. P. MacNicol, Sec'y, Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Telegraph Co. Liable for Error.

A message reading:

"Memphis, Tennessee, January 17th, 1922. "Barnett Coal Mining Company, St. Louis, Missouri. Sell twenty cars inch quarter screenings net to us ninety cents; also push nut one ninety-five net us.—Southern Coal Company." was delivered as follows:

Sell twenty cars inch quarter screenings net to us ninety cents; also push nut one twenty-five net us

and Wm. T. Barnett, having sold the coal to his customers at \$1.65, brot suit for the loss of 30 cents a ton, on the 12 cars that he handled, and was given judgment for \$207.37.

The defense by the telegraph company was that the Southern Coal Co. in sending the telegram made defendant its agent, and that when the mistake in transmission was made, the Southern Coal Co. was bound by the message as delivered to plaintiff; that plaintiff voluntarily released the sender from its offer of \$1.25 per ton; and that plaintiff may not recover from defendant the damages resulting from his making a new agreement to purchase the coal at \$1.95 per ton.

The St. Louis Court of Appeals said:

This argument is ingenious but fallacious.

Proceedings against telegraph companies for damages resulting from error in the transmission of telegrams fall into two distinct classes, actions ex contractu and actions ex delicto. The former is available to the sender who has entered into the agreement with the telegraph company. It is now generally (and more properly) held that the sendee must (as in the case at bar) have resort to the latter remedy upon the theory that the telegraph company has violated its public duty to transmit and deliver correctly the message intrusted to it. This duty the telegraph company owes the sendee, even though he is not an immediate party to the contract. *Poor Grain Co. v. Western Union Tel. Co.*, 196 Mo. App. 557, 196 S. W. 28; *Jacobs v. Western Union Tel. Co.*, 196 Mo. App. 303, 196 S. W. 31; 37 Cyc. 1720. It is at once apparent, therefore, that the contention that plaintiff may not recover because he might have attempted to hold the sender to the erroneous price quotation in an action ex contractu is out of harmony with the above rule, which recognizes the right of the sendee to maintain an action ex delicto against the telegraph company for the breach of its public duty rather than look to the sender, who may or may not be financially able to respond in damages.

Defendant makes the further point that plaintiff, up to the time he learned of the mistake in the telegram, was bound by no enforceable contracts to deliver the coal, in that the contracts negotiated with his customers by telephone were within the statute of frauds (section 2170, R. S. 1919), and unenforceable, and that it was his duty to refuse to perform them when he discovered the mistake in the message.

We cannot escape the conclusion that the written confirmation sent by plaintiff to his customers complied with the requirements of the statute. Altho couched in trade abbreviations, they disclosed on their face that a certain number of cars, either "drops or flats," loaded with coal of a special grade and at a particular price and to be shipped in a designated manner, had been ordered from plaintiff by his several customers over the telephone. Furthermore, the confirmations were signed by plaintiff, who was the party to be charged. Accordingly, plaintiff was bound by enforceable contracts to deliver the coal to his customers, from which it follows that defendant's contention in this respect is untenable.

Furthermore, we think that the rule sought to be invoked by defendant is not applicable to the facts of the case at bar, for the reason that plaintiff was not required to go upon the open market to procure coal to fill his orders, but actually received and paid for that which he had ordered upon the erroneous price quotation.—287 S. W. Rep. 1064.

Farmer Elevator Operation in Spring Wheat Area.

[Continued from page 106.]

were satisfied with these methods of handling protein variations and no track loading was done at either station in 1925-26.

Difficulties were encountered, particularly in securing information as to what premiums could be paid for wheats of various protein contents, but I believe that farmers' elevators in the spring wheat area should give considerable thought to the problem of handling variations in protein content of wheat in a more satisfactory manner.

Farmer Elevator Operation in Spring Wheat Area

From an Address by W. J. Kuhrt, Economist U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C

In May, 1924, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, through what is now the Division of Co-operative Marketing, began a survey of farmers' elevators in North Dakota in co-operation with the North Dakota Agricultural College. In this study we had three main purposes in mind. First, we wanted to secure the facts of farmer elevator operation for the use of persons interested in the general field of farmer elevator operation; secondly, we attempted to obtain the experience of the management of a group of farmers' elevators and to disseminate such experience for use by managers of farmers' elevators as a whole; thirdly, we were studying existing methods and practices at farmers' elevators in the hope that suggestions for improvement might be made at the close of the study. We were attempting, in other words, to secure the facts of operation and experiences of other managers which should be of help to you in managing your elevator more efficiently.

The survey aimed to secure general organization and operating information as to the financial condition of these elevators during the period from 1919 to 1924. The questionnaire method was used and data were secured from about 225 farmers' elevators up to September, 1924.

At this time, however, it was felt that certain phases of operation warranted further and more detailed analysis. With this in view, a second study was begun by the Department in September, 1924, in which a group of about 50 representative farmers' elevators in western Minnesota, North Dakota and eastern Montana were selected for more intensive study. For the 1924-25 season, in addition to general organization and operating information, data were secured which permitted rather close analysis of such phases as costs of operation, hedging and future trading, storage practices, sales and movement to market, variations in the quality of grain received, especially the protein content of wheat and durum, and many other phases of operation. Much of the 1924-25 data have been analyzed and I hope will soon be ready for distribution in the form of mimeographed reports.

Meanwhile it was decided to carry on the study over a period of four or five years so as to study the operations of this group of elevators under varying economic conditions. At the same time, it was decided to increase the number of elevators to be studied and arrangements were made to complete the study in co-operation with the agricultural colleges of North Dakota and Montana. For the 1925-26 season, records were secured from 61 elevators covering the entire spring wheat area. These records are now in process of being analysed and preliminary reports will be prepared as soon as possible.

Costs of Operation.—For costs of operation a group of 40 elevators was used in 1924-25. Records of total and itemized expenses were secured as well as the volume of grain handled by each elevator. Analysis of these records showed that the average total expense for the group in that year was \$7,734. The average volume handled was 216,604 bushels, which made a per bushel cost of 3.57 cents. This per bushel cost was very low due to the unusually large volume handled that season. In a similar study made by the University of Minnesota covering the six seasons 1917-18 to 1922-23 a similar group of elevators showed a per bushel cost of 6.2 cents. The average volume handled by this latter group was 107,563 bushels with an average expense per bushel of 6.2 cents. Thus the greater volume handled by elevators in this area in 1924-25 resulted in a greatly decreased per bushel cost for that season.

Volume changes do not, however, account for all the variation in per bushel costs between seasons or between elevators. There was considerable variation within volume groups. For example, in the group handling 150 to 200 thousand bushels there was a per bushel variation from 1.9 cents to 5.7 cents. On the other hand, some of the major costs of operation such as management, depreciation, taxes, interest, and other items amounting to about 55 per cent of total costs, do not seem to vary greatly with volume changes. That is, the calculations show that the average elevator in the group studied had, in 1924-25, an annual operating cost of about \$4,254 which probably does not vary greatly from year to year regardless of volume. In addition to this there are those items of expense such as power, supplies, repairs and other expenses amounting to about 45 per cent of total costs in 1924-25, which do vary rather closely with the volume handled.

The per bushel expense decreased rapidly with volume increases up to about 300,000 bushels, after which the rate of decrease was slower. At this point the per bushel cost was about 2.7

cents. To maintain handling costs at this figure it appears that the average elevator in the group as a whole would have to handle a 50 per cent greater volume or else decrease its total costs by about 25 per cent. Diversification and reduction in acreage programs under way in the area will, if successful, prevent general volume increases per station so that the efforts of farmers' elevators will probably be more fruitful if directed toward a general reduction of expenses of operation.

Hedging and Future Trading.—The entire group was studied for general methods and policies toward hedging and in addition day-to-day market positions were built up for a group of 13 elevators. Some interesting facts and problems were developed. For the group as a whole 32 out of 49 managers did not try to hedge closely in 1924-25, but attempted instead to "follow the market" to some extent. That is, they tried to be somewhat "long" on rising markets and "short" on falling markets in the hope of accumulating gains to their companies.

In the detailed analysis of 13 elevators, as stated before, daily market positions were built up for each elevator. No elevator in the group was closely hedged during this period on all grains. The majority of the elevators were "long" during most of the period regardless of the direction of price movement.

Now it should not be inferred that all of the above elevators deliberately speculated—rather some of them did not check up their market positions quite closely enough. Only 14 managers out of 49 kept a daily "long" and "short" record in 1924-25, while the balance kept a weekly statement or none at all. Thus lack of accurate information contributed at least to the amount of unhedged grain.

Due to the fact, however, that prices were generally rising during the period of heavy grain movement in 1924-25, the majority of the elevators gained on most of their unhedged grain. Our calculations show that the group of 13 elevators gained the sum of \$14,308, which represented 17.52 per cent of their total gross income, or a gain of about 1.18 cents per bushel. Thus, whatever the motive, most of these elevators gained by failing to hedge part of their grain in 1924-25. Despite the gains, however, managers did not show consistent ability to forecast market price trends accurately so that at least some of these same elevators probably would have lost money if the price had been falling instead of rising. Thus we have an element of danger to the financial condition of farmers' elevators through losses on unhedged grain that must be seriously considered.

Storage Practices.—In this, as in hedging, the entire group was studied as to general practices and then a smaller group was studied in detail. Some rather significant facts and problems were brought out here also. For example, 49 per cent of the grain purchased by 34 elevators in 1924-25 was stored long enough to incur storage charges. The greater proportion of farmer members stored to some extent in 1924-25 but the majority stored only for short periods, while a few farmers at each station stored for long periods. The average storage period for the majority of members was less than two months, but the "chronic" storers averaged 6 to 8 months.

In handling this stored grain, 30 per cent of the total group were able in 1924-25 to hold sufficient grain to cover their current storage liability, while 70 per cent were obliged to ship out some of their stored grain. Most of this grain was sold upon arrival at the terminals and hedged, thus subjecting the elevators to fluctuations in premiums between cash and stored grain. A large part of these elevators, however, accumulated stocks of actual grain after the period of heavy movement was over and thus, in a measure, protected themselves from "spreads."

Collection of storage charges.—Out of 49 elevators studied, 7 tried to collect full storage; 19 collected about three-fourths; 9 collected about one-half; 3 charged about one-fourth; 2 collected less than one-fourth, and 9 collected none at all. A close check of 15 elevators showed that in 1924-25 they collected 55.9 per cent of the storage charges they earned and waived the balance of 44.1 per cent. The amount collected represented 3.63 per cent of total gross income and the amount waived was 3.13 per cent. This was not a very large per cent of total income to be lost but in years of heavier storage and lower gross income than in 1924-25 the per cent waived might easily represent a considerable portion. For instance, the 1925-26 data no doubt will show a greater proportion of gross income waived.

Another feature of storage which was brought out was the attitude of managers regarding

storage by farmers. Forty-two managers out of 48 opposed storing for farmers. Most of them contended that through such storage the elevator loses while farmers do not gain. They contended that the storage collected did not offset the costs of handling stored grain such as labor, insurance, taxes, losses from shrinkage, and hedging costs and losses. If the figure of 55.9 per cent of earned storage charges collected is representative there is little doubt but that elevators do lose money by storing.

Relative to prices received by farmers on stored grain, it appears that in 1924-25, at least, they gained by storing. This was due to the fact that grain prices were generally rising during the periods of heavy storing. Those who stored for 6 to 8 months probably lost money by storing. How farmers will sell on a declining market will be interesting to observe.

Waiving of storage charges cuts down gross income which is needed to offset the costs and losses of storing grain. Besides the knowledge of a lax storage policy induces many farmers to store for much longer periods than they would if storage charges were properly collected. Storage charges are waived at times because of competitive conditions. Perhaps this is justified, in some instances. Many boards of directors would follow a policy of collecting full storage charges if they realized more fully how much of their income is being lost through the waiving of all or part of the storage earned.

Variation in Protein Content of Wheat.—Protein varies, between years, between localities, and between and within stations. For that matter, it may vary between fields in any given farm. In the 15 years between 1910 and 1925 the yearly crop averages for North Dakota varied from 10.93 per cent in 1915 to 15.02 per cent in 1921 or a total range of 4.09 per cent. In 1924 between sections in the spring wheat area there was a range from 10.60 to 12.00 per cent, or a total of 1.4 per cent. For the same crop the average protein content of cars sold by various stations varied from 10.08 per cent to 13.32 per cent, or a total range of 3.24 per cent. Tests from individual farmers at a single station varied from 9.90 per cent to 15.10 per cent, or a total variation within a single station of 5.20 per cent. These variations in protein content of the wheat purchased and sold by farmers' elevators in the spring wheat area have caused at times variations in the values of such wheat and have brought up some rather serious problems for farmers' elevators.

For the 1924 crop, a study of the car-lot sales of wheat by elevators in the group studied indicated that in the terminal markets premiums for protein did not become general until about January, 1925. Since that time, protein content has been a very important factor in price determination varying from time to time in its importance due to changes in supply and demand for high protein wheat. In other words, market values for protein are being reflected back to farmers' elevators in what might be termed a satisfactory manner.

The problem of reflecting premiums for protein back to the members of these elevators has not been so easy of solution. No elevator in the group studied in 1924-25 made an attempt to buy grain from farmers on the basis of protein content. However, the Grain Bulletin, in preparing card prices for the area, attempted to account for some of the variation in protein content between stations. Station averages were set up and an attempt was made to reflect a low average premium in the card prices sent out to each station. This was a very difficult task in 1924-25 because of the limited number of tests and the extreme variations. Since the compulsory testing ruling in Minnesota went into effect, however, better information has been available for each elevator and the task of accurately reflecting premiums in card prices has been somewhat more feasible.

In years of wide variations in protein content within stations, however, there is some doubt whether station averages will prove to be a sufficiently close determination of value between individual members. In the course of our field work this past summer considerable dissatisfaction was expressed by farmers over this method of handling protein variations and considerable platform loading has occurred in some localities as a result. On the other hand, at two stations studied, methods were worked out by which growers were paid premiums for wheat of higher than station average protein content. The method used by one of these stations may be of interest at this time. According to the manager, a composite sample was prepared for each patron from several deliveries of grain to the elevator. These composite samples were sent to testing laboratories and it was understood with each patron that the protein content found was to stand as his test for the season. The manager then computed from terminal market quotations the premiums which he could pay for wheats of various protein contents. Thus when the patron decided to sell his wheat the manager was in a position to calculate quite closely the amount of premium which he could pay. Thus the producers of high protein wheat at these stations received in many cases substantial premiums over the producers of low quality wheat. As far as we were able to determine, patrons of these two elevators

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Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Murfreesboro, Ark.—A grain and hay warehouse is under construction for Henry Terrell.

Helena, Ark.—W. Stephenson, pres. of the Missouri & North Arkansas Ry., has expressed confidence in the erection of a large terminal elvtr. at this point by the government barge line of the railroads.—P. J. P.

Walnut Ridge, Ark.—The Davis Grain Co. will be run as the Arkansas Grain Co. hereafter. There is no Arkansas Commission Co. located in Walnut Ridge. We handle snap corn in carlots, both buying and selling.—Judson Davis, Arkansas Grain Co.

CANADA

Vancouver, B. C.—The wheat pool are negotiating for the leasing of one of the elvtrs. at this port.

Streetsville, Ont.—J. D. Ressor purchased the idle Toronto Mlg. Co.'s plant. The plant will be placed in operation after a thoro rejuvenation.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Parrish & Helmbecker, Ltd., will add 500,000 bus. reinforced concrete storage to their elvtr. here. Jas. Stewart & Co., who built the original workinghouse and storage, will do the work.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Grain shipments have been so restricted that the enforcement thereof amounts to an embargo by the Canadian National Railroad. The Canadian Pacific is expected to follow suit at Fort William. Multiplicity of grades has greatly reduced the storage capacity of the terminals.

Toronto, Ont.—Pellatt & Pellatt, Ltd., announce the opening of a grain and provision department under the management of Charles B. Lindsey, who has been elected a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and Horace N. Switzer who has been elected an associate member of the New York Produce Exchange.

Winnipeg, Man.—One practical grain commissioner is to replace the present three high-salaried commissioners now in office, in compliance with changes to be placed in effect in the Grain Act. He will be supported by two representatives of the unorganized farmers, one from the pool group and one from the trade, these last four being unpaid by the government.

Winnipeg, Man.—The annual report of the United Grain Growers shows that the company is now operating elvtrs. at 382 points. In 1926 43,013,000 bus. of grain were handled. Only 2 of the elvtrs., at Deepdale and Kenville, have been leased to the Manitoba pool. The saw-mill enterprise has been a failure and will be discontinued, the loss of \$650,000 being written off. Since Sept. 1, 1925, elvtrs. located at the following points were purchased from the Manitoba government: Indian Springs, Barnsley, Brunkild, Cardinal, Dominion City, Dufresne, Elva, Graysville, Homewood, Linklater, Margaret, Mariapolis, Mather, Medora, Reston, Sanford, Somerset, Terence, Underhill, Jordan Siding, Carman, Greenway, Nesbit, Roland, Letelier, Cordova, Crystal City, Hartney (2), Hilton (2), Ninga, Pipestone (2), Rathwell, Roundwaite, St. Claude, Treherne (2), and Sinclair. New elvtrs. were built at the following points: Leighton Siding, Lone Rock, Gye, Fry's Siding, Harptree, Roncott, Hawthorne, Willowbunch, Redvers, Byemoor, Cochrane, Crossfield, Endiang, Hackett, New Bridgen, Wayne, Willenhall, Scapa, High Prairie, Bowden, Wembley, Altamont, Mariapolis, Stettler, Granum, and annexes were built at Willowbunch, Delisle, Valparaiso, Beiseker, Erskine, Kelsey, Penhold and Westlock. The annex at Stornaway was moved to Newdale. One of the company's elvtrs. at Gilbert Plains was sold, and an elvtr. was purchased at Sifton to replace the one burned.

Sarnia, Ont.—A proposition was made to this city Jan. 15 by W. W. Saurwein, mgr. of the Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mill Co., to build a \$510,000 grain elvtr., docks and trackage. A large Chicago engineering company is understood to be associated with the mill company in the project. The city will be asked for \$450,000. The federal government has now in its estimates a fund of \$30,000 for dredging and deepening Sarnia Bay, which would be necessary if the elvtr. plan goes thru.

Fort William, Ont.—N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd., of this city, has let contract to the Fegles Construction Co., Ltd., for improvements to the company's elvtr. situated on the Kaministiquia River. Work will be completed in time for the handling of the 1927 crop. The new work includes a 60x90x200 ft. working house to replace the one destroyed by fire recently, over a million bushels additional storage, track sheds and docks, all of reinforced concrete and structural steel, 8 receiving pits and 2 receiving legs in the working house. The working house will have two shipping legs with a capacity of 25,000 bus. per hour each, susceptible to augmentation by the use of other legs. Cleaning will be done over 20 machines of latest type and arranged in large batteries so that the ordinary car can be cleaned in 15 minutes and placed in storage immediately. Repeat-cleanings for heavy dockage may be done in one operation, a departure from previous set-ups. A drier is now being installed which will dry 1,250 bus. per hour. All floors in the working house will be lighted and ventilated with unusual thoroughness by the employment of large areas of glass. The storage basement will be open from side to side and from end to end for light and ventilation. All units in the working house will be driven by individual motors and four leg drives and long belt drives. A new type of motor will be employed, duplicates of those especially developed by the engineering company. These motors are double wound and are particularly well adapted to work in the climate of the Head of the Lakes. This is for the reason that they have the ability to exert an extremely high starting torque. Speed reduction sets between the leg motors and the leg heads will consist of double helical gears mounted on roller bearings and immersed in oil. The entire storage capacity of the Paterson plant when the contract is complete will approximate 2,500,000 bus. The firm also owns and operates a fleet of 12 freighters plying on the Great Lakes, 10 canal boats and one harbor ship. The progress and expansion of this Canadian firm has been phenomenal. The president and moving spirit is N. M. Paterson, who is comparatively a young man.—W. H. B. (The work house of Elvtr. "O" burned Dec. 17 with a loss of \$225,000.)

CALIFORNIA

Temple, Cal.—The Temple Grain Co. was just organized to conduct a feed business.

Colton, Cal.—The Globe Grain & Mlg. Co. is preparing specifications for alterations costing \$12,000 to the grain bins of its properties here. Reinforced concrete construction is called for, flooring and hoppers and division walls also being of concrete.

Petaluma, Cal.—Warehouses of the Golden Eagle Mlg. Co. were destroyed by a \$100,000 fire on Jan. 9. The buildings were better than three-quarters of a century old. A quantity of grain, corn, hay, etc., it is said, was ignited by spontaneous combustion.

San Francisco, Cal.—The members chosen to the Grain Com'te of the Grain Trade Ass'n of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce at the annual election Jan. 18 are to be selected from the following nominees: W. W. Volmer, H. H. Cook, W. S. Bell, L. B. Hart and A. H. Hankerson.

Glendale, Cal.—The Gibson-Hintermeister Grain Mlg. Co. incorporated for \$25,000, incorporators A. J. and Clyde A. Gibson and John D. Hintermeister.

COLORADO

Burlington, Colo.—Warren Shamburg has purchased the Hugh Baker Elvtr. here.

Denver, Colo.—The Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n held its annual convention here Jan. 18.

Burlington, Colo.—Roller & Tooker Grain Co. has bot the Jennings & Roller Grain Co.'s elvtr. here.

Joycoy, Colo.—My elvtr. at this point is nearing completion. Have installed a Richardson Scale, Hall Distributor, Kewanee Air Dump and 15 ton Howe truck scale.—James O. Dougan.

Springfield, Colo.—My father, J. H. Dougan, will start construction of an elvtr. as soon as my elvtr. at Joycoy is completed. Mr. Enfield of Lamar will also start construction of an elvtr. here soon.—James O. Dougan.

Wray, Colo.—Mrs. C. W. Roller, wife of the former sec'y of the Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n, died New Year's Day. Mrs. Roller had undergone an operation in a St. Joseph, Mo., hospital ten days previous to her passing away, complications having set in following a rapid recovery.

IDAHO

Parma, Ida.—In addition to putting in a new truck dump, enlarging the office, and installing a new scale, the Parma Elvtr. will make further improvements in the spring.

ILLINOIS

Odell, Ill.—A new scale was just installed by the Valley Grain Co.

Warrenhurst (Naperville p. o.), Ill.—The elvtr. of W. F. Daw burned Jan. 12.

Odell, Ill.—A new truck dump was just put in for the Odell Grain & Coal Co.

Blue Ridge (Mansfield p. o.), Ill.—C. B. Kirk just acquired the Blue Ridge Elvtr.

Decatur, Ill.—Langen & Son have purchased the Motorman & Harbert Feed Mill.

Dixon, Ill.—A truck dump was installed for the Public Supply Co., grain dealers.

Minooka, Ill.—A dump was just installed for the Minooka Grain, Lbr. & Sply. Co.

Wenona, Ill.—The new feed mill just erected here was recently placed in operation.

Cramer, Ill.—A storage addition was just built to the F. H. Kessler & Co.'s elvtr.

Carlock, Ill.—The old elvtr. plant of the Carlock Farmers Elvtr. Co. is soon to be razed.

Lostant, Ill.—Have not decided on change to motor power quite as yet.—H. C. Vollmer Co.

Agnew (Sterling p. o.), Ill.—August Meins & Co. will re-roof its house with metal in the spring.

Lexington, Ill.—Coal sheds measuring 16x60 ft. are soon to be built for A. P. Schantz, grain dealer.

Cruger (Eureka p. o.), Ill.—New belting and cups were among the items replaced in the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Morrison, Ill.—A corn cracker and scalping reel have been added to the facilities of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Sublette, Ill.—A new 10-ton scale was just put in for the Sublette Farmers Grain Co. and its office remodeled.

Cherry Valley, Ill.—I rebuilt the driveway, put in new sills and floor, including the flooring on the scale.—Hyland Bros.

Hayes, Ill.—The south elvtr. of the Collins Grain Co. was slightly damaged by fire Jan. 19, which originated at the motor.

Dewey, Ill.—J. M. Jones Co. purchased the R. S. Richie elvtr. and now operates the two houses. No other elvtr. here.—X.

Hillsdale, Ill.—New rope drive and turn head installations were made for the Hillsdale Co-op. Elvtr. Co. The elvtr. also was overhauled.

Richardson, Ill.—Charles Westfield has retired as mgr. of the Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. on account of ill health. Albert Brooks succeeds him.

Deer Creek, Ill.—New spouting is among the list of repairs and replacements being made by the Farmers Grain, Livestock & Coal Ass'n.

Elwood, Ill.—Thieves blew the safe of the Elwood Grain Co. on Dec. 8, however secured nothing for their efforts, tho the safe was demolished.

Loda, Ill.—The corn crib just placed in condition by ourselves measures 50x10x8 ft. We rebuilt the old one rather than build a new one.—Loda Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.

Franklin Grove, Ill.—We painted our elvtr. and remodeled our sheds to make room for two more coal bins with concrete floors.—W. M. Herbst, mgr., Franklin Grove Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Burksville, Ill.—Beginning Dec. 6 the Monroe Mlg. Co. began keeping the Burksville Elvtr. open the first three alternate days of the week and the Lemens (Ill.) Elvtr. open on the remaining days.

Springfield, Ill.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by the Peerless Mill & Elvtr. Co., feed manufacturers. The plant was closed last spring and reorganization plans were rumored this last November.

Hookdale, Ill.—Harold Roberts purchased the business and buildings of the Hookdale Co-op. Equity Exchange Dec. 27, which includes an elvtr. and a gen'l store. The sale price is said to have been \$8,000.

Neoga, Ill.—The J. B. Singer Mill will discontinue grinding flour and specialize on feedingsuffs and meal. This mill has been in business since 1865 and is the last flour mill to disappear in Cumberland county.

Littleton, Ill.—We have no elvtr. as yet but are using a flathouse in which we have about 5,000 bus. of corn. We expect to lease the Farmers Elvtr. here as soon as we can.—Polock & Fuls Co., Geo. H. Little, mgr.

Woodford (Minonk p. o.), Ill.—We plan on building a 40x40 ft. feed storage to better handle feed as a side line. We will not grind or mix feed, but will handle nationally advertised brands of mixed rations.—Woodford Elvtr. Co.

Hillsboro, Ill.—It is again being rumored that a large elvtr. will be erected here. This information appeared in the Aug. 25 number of the Journal, Ware & Barnstable then being accredited with contemplating the investment.

Wilmington, Ill.—The Godel Grain & Coal Co.'s elvtr. has been repaired and remodeled. A large barn on the company's properties was recently converted into a garage. Wm. Godel, proprietor, has been ill since just before Christmas.

Scotland, Ill.—M. A. Bonwell is the new mgr. of the Raven Elvtr. Co. He is not new at the grain business, having had charge of the same elvtr. for about seven years prior to his ten years of farming activities, which he now leaves.

Avon, Ill.—D. E. Hanks, mgr. of the Avon Farmers Elvtr. Co., has resigned and entered the feed and coal business on his own account here. His place has not been filled as yet.—Edwin C. Laux, mgr., Bushnell (Ill.) office, Geo. W. Cole Grain Co.

Peoria, Ill.—N. R. Moore is in charge of the recently re-established Rumsey, Moore & Co.'s office in the Board of Trade. The capital stock of the firm is being increased to \$40,000. This company's interests were merged with those of the Turner-Hudnut Co. following the war.

Cairo, Ill.—Officers elected on the Cairo Board of Trade Jan. 3 are: E. G. Pink, pres.; Clyde Stout, vice-pres.; Festus Barter, sec'y; Louis H. Block, treas. Directors are: H. E. Halliday, John Thistlewood (retiring president), O. B. Hastings, Charles Cunningham and Ira Hastings.

Kankakee, Ill.—The first Wednesday of each month will hereafter see all the grain dealers of this district gathered at the Hotel Kankakee for their regular monthly banquet-discussions, the first of which took place Jan. 4. Storing and advancing money were two bad practices voted down.

Granite City, Ill.—Henry W. Branding, 47, prop. of the Tri-City Feed & Commission Co., was found Dec. 23 at St. Charles, dead from poisoning administered in the Bridge Hotel. He had been missing from his E. St. Louis home for better than a week. He had started this business venture but six weeks prior to his death. He was formerly in business in E. St. Louis. He was despondent over his lack of success.—P. J. P.

Mendota, Ill.—Eckart & Ray are now located in their own building near their elvtr. where they have their own private wires for receiving market reports, similar to their previous arrangements uptown. The building is 24x36 and is of block construction. C. J. Bader is mgr. They claim the most complete wire office and service outside of the terminal markets within the state.

Rushville, Ill.—W. S. Long, who for the past 23 years has managed the local office of the Bader & Co. elvtr., announced during the opening days of the year that he and his son Frank took over the local business as of Jan. 10. The new firm is W. S. Long & Son, and they continue the business and sidelines of coal, seeds and hay.

Symerton, Ill.—The Symerton Grain Co. of 1926 has gone out of business and H. J. Flesner is mgr. of his own business and I am mgr. of my own business with John H. Jones as my partner. I will call my business the Symerton Grain Co. as soon as the old Symerton Grain Co. has all its transactions completed.—R. A. Baskerville, Symerton Grain Co. (Not Inc.)

Penfield, Ill.—Our east elvtr. and coal bin was totally destroyed by fire at a loss of \$10,000 on Dec. 15, but was pretty well covered by insurance; 4,500 bus. oats, 2,700 bus. corn and 400 bus. wheat were destroyed. It is our intention to rebuild this spring and as we only use it as a transit elvtr. we will build one of about 20,000 or 25,000 bus. capacity.—O. M. Kornmeyer, mgr., Penfield Grain & Coal Co.

St. Joseph, Ill.—We are merchandising radios as a side line in a small way and believe it is O.K. We haven't had any sensational success yet but are getting lots of inquiries and believe we will turn a good business when money loosens some. The farmers are satisfied, we believe, as we find they would rather haul in some corn to pay for their radio than to pay down their hard-earned cash, which gives us some grain business as well as a profit on the radio.—A. E. Long.

Arcola, Ill.—Harrison Hood, a farmer here, and his brother, Charles Hood, a farmer of Humbolt township, purchased the Vandalia Line Elvtr., formerly known as the Harris Elvtr., and have also leased the P. R. Twiford Elvtr. for one year with the privilege of buying it at the end of that time. Both brothers will move here. The latter brother expects to build a seed house for the handling of all kinds of seeds. John T. Higginbottom was proprietor of the Vandalia Line Elvtr.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Board of Trade Clearing House memberships, which originally cost \$2,500, are now \$2,586.

H. H. Field, a butter and egg operator, has been admitted to the Chicago Board of Trade and to the Clearing House.

A. John Bailer is now associated with the Quaker Oats Co. He was connected with this office of E. P. Bacon & Co. for 17 years.

Harvey S. Williams, formerly associated with Colvin & Co., is now mgr. of the grain and commodity markets of Thomson & McKinnon.

James M. Sheldon and John Coleman, Jr., have been admitted to partnership in the firm of Farnum, Winter & Co. Mr. Sheldon was associated with the Bartlett Frazier Co.

McKerr & O'Connor have entered the grain commission trade with offices in the Board of Trade. Both have been in the trade between ten and twenty years, Joe O'Connor having been associated with Bartlett Frazier Co.

The new officers of the Chicago Board of Trade held their first meeting Jan. 11. Sec'y James J. Fones, Ass't Sec'y Walter S. Blowney, and Edward Jerome Dies, ass't to the president, were re-elected for the coming year. The appointment of other employees was referred to the regular com'tees.

Ernest A. Hamill, 75, died at his residence Jan. 14. While he was not interested in the grain business, he was treasurer of the Chicago Board of Trade for a number of years. He was also chairman of the board of the Illinois Merchants Trust Co. and widely known in civic and philanthropic circles.

Standing com'tees of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade for 1927 includes the Grain Com'te of Fred T. Bascom, W. J. Farrell, A. B. Lord, Roland McHenry, F. W. Hotchkiss, G. A. Wegener and J. E. Brennan, and the "To Arrive" Grain Com'te of Earle M. Combs, F. G. Coe, Edward Hymers, George E. Booth and F. J. Delany.

Mrs. Lizzie E. Snow, wife of Bernard W. Snow, bailiff of the Municipal Court and connected with the Bartlett Frazier Co., died in Aurora, Ill., on Jan. 19. She had been an invalid for many years. Mrs. Snow was born in Philadelphia and was married there to Mr. Snow in 1887. They lived in Washington, D. C., until 1892 when they came to Chicago where Mrs. Snow became well known thru her charitable and church activities.

James Campbell Rogers, 85, pioneer of the grain trade of Chicago, for many years one of Chicago's leading grain commission merchants, died at his suburban home in Oak Park on Jan. 14. With his brother, Henry W. Rogers, he was active in the grain trade from 1868 until their retirement in 1921. Mr. Rogers was a director of the Board of Trade for several years and served this institution as pres. in 1906-07. His widow and two daughters survive.

W. H. Smith has resigned as superintendent of the Chicago milling branch of Washburn-Crosby Co. and will go to Denver, Colo., to engage in the lumber business. Mr. Smith has been a member of the company's local staff for 22 years, serving as branch mgr. before his company bot out the Star & Crescent Mlg. Co.'s plant. Harry Lofgren succeeds Mr. Smith, and F. Faulk will have charge of the flour mill, while D. Snyder will manage the local cereal plant. The company operates a 350,000-bu. elvtr. in connection.

Bonded indebtedness of the Chicago Board of Trade is \$217,000, a reduction of \$34,000 during the last year. The financial statement for the year shows total assets of \$2,294,278 in real estate and furniture, after allowing \$278,245 for reserve and depreciation. Total assets, including \$401,659 invested in government securities, with current net assets, were \$2,913,529 compared with \$2,815,357 a year ago. Surplus balance Jan. 4 was \$2,099,087, against \$1,816,975 a year ago. The Board has \$72,864 in its new building fund. Plans for the new Board of Trade building are being pushed, according to announcement of Pres. John A. Bunnell, who entered his second consecutive, tho his third, term as head of the institution.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Board of Trade Clearing Corporation was held Jan. 12 and the board of governors re-elected. They elected the same executives among themselves on Jan. 21. That the year's operations were profitable is shown by the financial statement exhibiting an unapportioned surplus of \$8,157. Operating income was \$79,623, after allowing operating expenses of \$100,664 out of the total earnings of \$180,290. Organizing expenses were \$11,468, leaving a surplus of \$68,157. There was \$50,000 carried to reserve, and \$10,000 allowed for income tax. Authorized capital is \$2,500,000, with \$810,000 treasury stock. The balance sheet shows cash on hand, accounts receivable, and investments aggregate \$1,758,282. Operating expenses were 3.5 per cent, which is considered low for the first year, and are \$30,000 less than early estimates.

New members admitted to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade include Julius Loeb; James A. Roberts, Jr.; Charles B. Lindsey, Toronto, Canada; Wm. J. Murphy, Manchester, England; Cecil Munn, Enid, Okla.; Robt. S. Turner, Peoria, Ill.; Halsey E. Poronto; Dean Dillman, San Francisco, Calif.; Stanley R. Pierce; Carl L. Boetter; William B. Greever, Chattanooga, Tenn.; John B. Juebbing; John Keane; Oliver A. Olmstead; James L. Leahy; Philip W. Brockhaus; Edward J. Hand, and Benjamin L. Hargis of Kansas City, Mo. Memberships transferred include those of George E. Marcy, John A. Wood, Lawrence D. Donahue, Edwin A. Strong, A. C. Brown, Newton R. Moore, Estate of John A. Spoor, George Bingham, and Estate of James L. Carden. Application for transfer has been filed by Henry L. Nixon, Charles H. P. Yallalee, Albert G. Boesel, Duncan A. Campbell, Harry L. Winters, Estate of Thomas S. Deeves, and J. Hardie Baldwin. Application for membership has been posted for Arthur R. Sowers, Jr., Harry H. Field, Charles F. Leach, William L. Ouzts, James Frazier, Sten A. Stenberg, Michael J. Meehan and Fontaine Martin.

INDIANA

Schnellville, Ind.—Frank A. Haas purchased all interests in the Schnellville Mlg. Co. recently.

Amo, Ind.—The Amo Mill & Elvtr. Co., of which Etna La Forge is mgr., suffered a small loss by fire on Jan. 7.

Wilkinson Ind.—I succeed R. H. Kinder here.—Arlis Thomas.

St. Louis Crossing, Ind.—We may do some repair work.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Jeffersonville, Ind.—J. Geinger & Co. just put in a J-B Hammer Type Feed Mill.

Royal Center, Ind.—I have installed new boiler and corn elvtr. belts.—W. G. Sweet.

Arcola, Ind.—We have installed a Hess Grain Drier at Arcola.—Mayer Grain Co., Churubusco.

Gadsen (Lebanon, p. o.), Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co. have installed a Sidney Vertical Feed Mixer.

Carmel, Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a large combination cleaner furnished by the Sidney Grain Mchry. Co.

Hartford City, Ind.—H. C. Clark, mgr. of the Blackford Grain Co., was recently bereaved by the death of his wife. of heart disease.

Rushville, Ind.—The Rush County Mills have installed a corn cracker and grader and other equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Mchry. Co.

Kokomo, Ind.—O. A. Dutchess has just entered our employ and will be in charge of our track buying department.—Urmston Grain & Seed Co.

Lebanon, Ind.—I have been with the Boone Grain & Supply Co. since Jan. 1, Wm. Means having resigned.—W. E. Roohar, former mgr. Redkey Grain Co., Redkey, Ind.

Tell City, Ind.—Robt. Lambeck of Troy has bot out the grain, feed, seed and flour business of M. Bergenroth and will continue same. No elvtr. was involved in the transaction.

Aylesworth, Ind.—Elvtr. of Freeman, Knowles & Brown burned at 10:30 p. m., Jan. 8. Loss, \$15,000. They operated until 7 p. m. Fire started in cupola from a hot bearing. Three elvtrs. have burned on this site.

Delphi, Ind.—Whiteman Bros. & Co. has opened its new 25,000-bu. elvtr. for business. Feed and coal are among the sidelines handled. Further particulars regarding the construction of the house appeared in the Christmas number.

Cynthiana, Ind.—Wayne Price, who was temporarily in charge of Igleheart Bros., Inc., elvtr. during my illness, is now temporarily in charge of the same company's elvtr. at Poseyville, Ind.—J. Omar Smith, mgr., Igleheart Bros., Inc., elvtr.

Seymour, Ind.—In addition to all the improvements reported under way during October, we repainted the outside of the mill and re-covered the hay barn. The plant has been running on a 24-hour schedule most of the time.—C. R. Jackson, mgr., Farmers Hominy Mill.

Corydon, Ind.—Charles J. Rothock has bot an interest in the English Mlg. Co., the other partners being J. C. and Guy Longest. The electric light plant of the properties has been sold to other interests. The milling plant was just repainted and other improvements are contemplated.

Petersburg, Ind.—Simeon J. Haines, 70, for many years engaged in the grain and milling business, died here Dec. 27, following an attack of pneumonia. The late John Crow was interested in the milling business with Mr. Haines here while W. F. Rodimel was associated with him in the grain and feed business. Mr. Haines is survived by his widow and a son, Harry.

IOWA

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Fraser-Smith Co. has opened an office in charge of E. W. Larsen.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Akron Mlg. Co. is installing a Jay Bee hammer type feed grinder.

Coulter, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has just completed the installation of a new J-B Hammer Mill.

Ruthven, Ia.—Late type attrition mills have been installed in the elvtr. of the Farmers Incorporated Co-op. Society.

Norway, Ia.—The Norway Grain Co. is now the name of the reorganized Farmers Elvtr. Co. C. W. Buchanan is still mgr.

Cumberland, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. will open a feed grinding service shortly, having installed the necessary facilities.

Fairfield, Ia.—Harley Gossick has purchased all interests in Stuckey-Gossick Mlg. Co., which has been operating for ten years.

Zaneta (Dike p. o.), Ia.—The Wilder-Murrell Grain Co. has traded its elvtr. at Luton, Ia., for the Zaneta Grain & Lumber Co.'s elvtr.

Hamburg, Ia.—Paul Travis has disposed of his interest in the Irvin Seed Co. to his partner, Dr. R. T. Irvin, and the doctor is now in charge of the business.

Shipley, Ia.—The elvtr. of the Shipley Grain Co. was entered on night of Jan. 11. Entrance was gained between elvtr. and office, but they failed to open the safe.

Wheatland, Ia.—Charles Harber, owner of the Wheatland Elvtr., which he operated as the Harber Grain & Seed Co., has sold out to Charles Bender of Elrod.

Remsen, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has decided to extend credit to customers for 60 days, and to charge 6 per cent interest on all accounts carried longer.

Parkersburg, Ia.—It was this company that installed the hammer type feed grinder, only the correct local name is Parkersburg Grain & Fuel Co.—George Nicklaus, mgr.

Scarville, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. is building an addition to accommodate the electric 24-inch burr feed grinder reported purchased in these columns of the Christmas number.

Davenport, Ia.—The Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. finished up the 425,000-bu. storage annex in scheduled time for the Western Flour Mills, a subsidiary of the International Mlg. Co.

Austinville, Ia.—A change is to become effective at the elvtr. at the end of the month. Ed. Murphy, who has been mgr. there, is retiring. He is to be succeeded by Lester Schlamp.

Lewis, Ia.—C. S. Fulton has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision against him in his suit to recover from stockholders in the Farmers Union Exchange their proportionate share of \$15,000 borrowed by the directors.

Smithland, Ia.—E. E. Green, local mgr. of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. elvtr. here, has been quite ill for the past week. About three weeks ago he fell and hurt his leg, infection setting in a week thereafter. Ivan Cook is temporarily in charge.

Keystone, Ia.—We are always on deck and times are getting better in Iowa. We do not need help from Washington. Came thru the year with splendid financial condition. No changes being made here.—R. N. Bernstorf, sec'y, Keystone Merc. Co.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Reduced railroad passenger rates for those attending the 23rd annual meeting of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, to be held here on Jan. 25-6-7, will be allowed, continuing in effect from a week before with a five-day return limit. The reduced rates will be placed in effect on all railroads in Iowa. This will be the 9th annual state convention taken to Fort Dodge.

Harlan, Ia.—We have a force of men working on the remodeling of our elvtr. and we are also covering the elvtr. with iron. We have been in business here for better than 26 years and we are operating a flour mill, cereal mill, and feed mill in conjunction with our grain elvtr. We are also shippers of grain in season when grain is offered for sale. Our plant is being operated every day and we have been enjoying a good business. Our means of power is a semi-diesel oil engine and is giving us splendid service. Yes, we just recently incorporated for \$50,000 as reported in the last number.—L. H. Rasmussen, Harlan City Roller Mills.

Stevens (Lakota p. o.), Ia.—Peter B. Lee of St. James, Minn., former mgr. of Farmers Co-op. Co., was sentenced to the penitentiary for 5 years for embezzlement of \$1,300 from the elvtr. company. According to the confession, he obtained in the neighborhood of \$1,300 from the company. Checks had been written for stock at an amount over the market price, and the remainder pocketed. He also over-checked on the price of office equipment, and had made an over-payment of \$105 to a friend, who later returned the money. The company's name had also been erased from some checks and the checks made payable to Lee, who deposited them to his account. Company funds had been used to make payments on an automobile purchased by Lee.

KANSAS

Osborne, Kan.—I am now mgr. of the Robinson Elvtr. Co.—H. E. Sharpe.

Harper, Kan.—Additional power plant equipment was just installed for the Imperial Flour Mills Co.

Norway, Kan.—Victor Hermann has bot the Norway Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s plant.

Moran, Kan.—The Cox Grain Co.'s house was temporarily closed for repairs recently, caused by a minor breakdown.

Burdette, Kan.—Mail addressed to M. W. Tuggle, agt. of the George E. Gano Elvtr., has been returned marked "Removed."

Towanda, Kan.—The Towanda elvtr. and grain business, for the past several years owned by L. W. Robison, was recently bot by M. E. Varner, who has taken possession.

Clay Center, Kan.—V. P. Campbell, mgr., Snell Mill & Grain Co., resigned to become ass't mgr. of the Topeka (Kan.) Flour Mills Co. Jan. 15. His successor has not been named.

Buhler, Kan.—Milton Buhler is substituting temporarily, during the illness of his father, J. J. Buhler, in the operation of the plant and properties of the Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co. The senior Mr. Buhler is convalescing in a Hutchinson hospital.

Topeka, Kan.—The next annual convention of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n is tentatively scheduled to be held here on March 24-25, contingent on the proposed New Orleans and Cuba boat excursion being promoted by Sec'y Smiley.

Arkansas City, Kan.—The New Era Mlg. Co. just awarded contract to the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. for a \$125,000-bu. reinforced concrete storage addition, which increases their storage to half a million bushels. Work starts at once.

Yates Center, Kan.—A new 7,000-bu. iron-clad elvtr. is to be erected in conjunction with the fire replacement of the Yates Center Mill for the proprietor, Geo. Kress. A brick office and engine room is to adjoin. The fire is reported in full in these columns under date of Dec. 25.

Topeka, Kan.—New members applying for membership in the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n are: Potter Grain Co., Melvern Grain Co., Petty & Watson of Olivet, E. W. Schlaegel of Olathe (Clare p. o.), Wm. T. Heitschmidt of Lyons, Genesee Farmers Co-op. Union, Elmo Farmers Co-op. B. Ass'n, and Uhl Wheatley of Gypsum.—E. J. Smiley, sec'y.

Satanta, Kan.—Our office was robbed on the evening of Dec. 16 and then fired to cover the robbery. Our loss was nominal and covered by insurance, altho our records were burned up. We have our office rebuilt and refurbished and are doing business again as usual. The safe was rendered useless.—C. F. McDonald, pres.-mgr., Farmers Elvtr.

Topeka, Kan.—The average protein content of the 16,593 cars tested by the Kansas State Grain Inspection & Weighing Department, according to the biennial report just issued for the 1925-26 crop year, was 13.03 per cent. During the two years covered in this report the department tested 154,108 samples for protein content, with a profit of \$20,950 out of the \$86,057 collected for this service.

Topeka, Kan.—At the annual election held recently E. J. Smiley, sec'y of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, was elected pres. of the Topeka Board of Trade for 1927, David Page was elected vice-pres. and C. L. Parker sec'y-treas. The new directors elected are S. W. Grubb, T. J. Myers, Art McMahon. Hold-over directors are F. A. Derby, Leslie Grubb, L. E. Howard and C. L. Parker.—C. L. Parker, sec'y-treas. Topeka Board of Trade.

Topeka, Kan.—To divorce the state grain inspection department from politics the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n has had prepared a bill providing that an applicant for the position of chief grain inspector must have had at least three years' actual experience in the grain business; that his appointment be for four years instead of two; that the inspector cannot be removed by the governor only for cause. It is also provided that the chief inspector's salary be raised from \$3,000 to \$4,000 per annum and that of the first assistant from \$2,750 to \$3,250. The chief is given the power to appoint all employees of the department, instead of the governor. The bill also makes it mandatory on the part of the chief grain inspector to have all samplers and other employees of the department before opening the doors of any car to make a careful examination of such cars and to see that cars are properly sealed on both sides and end, and locate any leaks or evidence of leak in transit and make a record of all such leaks, or broken seals, such record to be kept in the office of the department open for inspection by any interested party at any time.

Lyons, Kan.—I will conduct my recently purchased grain business and elvtr. under the name of the J. J. Ontjes Grain Co.—J. J. Ontjes.

Wichita, Kan.—The Supreme Court of Kansas has given a decision in favor of John Madden, Jr., in the suit brought by G. O. Cleaves against H. E. Thompson, Funk Williamson, Madden and Brooks to recover for subscription to stock in the Victory Flour Mills Co., which was promoted in 1919 to build an elvtr. and mill. The court held that if any fraud was practiced upon him in the sale of the \$500 stock he had waived the fraud and ratified the contract by his own conduct.

KENTUCKY

Henderson, Ky.—The Henderson Elvtr. was damaged by fire. Loss was \$5,000.

Harrodsburg, Ky.—Jack Coleman, 28, member of the branch of Clell Coleman & Sons, at Burgin, Ky., grain, mill products, lumber and coal dealers there and here, died Jan. 6 of pneumonia following a week's illness. His father, Clell Coleman, is the state commissioner of agriculture. A widow, two daughters, five brothers, three sisters and his parents survive.

LOUISIANA

Opelousas, La.—The Roberts Grain & Produce Co. has established a 5,000 capacity hatchery.

New Orleans, La.—The Hope Rice Mfg. Co. suffered a small fire damage loss to its properties on Jan. 6.

New Orleans, La.—A. M. Dardis was re-elected as pres. of the New Orleans Board of Trade, Ltd., for the 1927 term. H. S. Herring is secretary.

New Orleans, La.—At the recent annual meeting and election of the New Orleans Board of Trade, Ltd., the prosperous financial condition of the institution was cited, it appearing that assets exceed liabilities by better than a quarter-million despite the slackened run of business.

MARYLAND

Cockeysville, Md.—Fire destroyed the plant and stocks of the Frank Enor Mill. A short circuit is held responsible for originating the blaze.

BALTIMORE LETTER.

William L. Andrews, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, died recently.

Wm. H. Gideon has applied for membership in the Chamber of Commerce. He is pres. of one of the large banks here.

Wheat washing machines for cleaning smutty wheat are being installed in the Western Maryland Railroad Co.'s Port Covington Elvtr.

J. Arthur Manger was elected to membership in the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. He is associated with his father in the grain commission firm of J. A. Manger & Co.

John M. Dennis, formerly connected with Louis Muller & Co. in the grain export business in this market, was re-elected Maryland state treasurer by the state legislature which is now in session.

The Baltimore Chamber of Commerce will hold its 72nd annual meeting and election on Jan. 31. With the exception of the Chicago Board of Trade, the Baltimore organization is the oldest grain organization in this country, being formed in 1873. Names of the five candidates composing the "regular ticket" for three-year directorship terms are: Geo. S. Jackson, Adelbert W. Mears, Eugene H. Beer, Chas. E. Scarlett and Blanchard Randall, Jr. The five chosen will join the ten holdover directors in selecting a new president early in February to succeed Pres. A. R. Dannis, who has served three successive terms as head.

MICHIGAN

Litchfield, Mich.—The Litchfield Mill has been dismantled.

Climax, Mich.—Electric motors have been installed in the plant of the Climax Mfg. Co.

Hastings, Mich.—Charles F. Parker has taken over the Edmonds Elvtr. & Implement Co.

Memphis, Mich.—Electric power has replaced water power in the Taylor Mill. The structure was built in 1825.

Hillsdale, Mich.—A 500-bbl. addition to the flour milling plant of F. W. Stock & Sons brings the daily capacity up to 1,750 bbls.

Niles, Mich.—The C. B. Bowen Feed Mill was recently robbed. Entrance was gained by prying off a cleat beside a basement door.

Hillsdale, Mich.—The Hillsdale County Co-op. Co. is installing a corn cracker and grader and elvtrs. The Sidney Grain Mchry. Co. has the contract.

Watervliet, Mich.—F. Willis Emerson has succeeded Frank M. Sterner as business mgr. of the Watervliet Mfg. Co. An expansion program is contemplated.

Shelbyville, Mich.—A suit growing out of the alleged disappearance of wheat from the F. R. Flester & Sons Elvtr. has been started by Walter O. Burt against Louis R. Flester for \$1,312.50. The wheat was stored in the elvtr. Robbery was reported in this column as of Dec. 22.

MINNESOTA

Ada, Minn.—The Ada Mfg. Co. is installing a new feed mill.

Fairmont, Minn.—W. M. Bell & Co. have opened an office which will be managed by Dean Anderson.

Austin, Minn.—W. E. Coles, recent purchaser of the 1,600 bbl. Hormel Mill here, will remodel the two-unit plant.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Glee Club gave its second concert over Station WCCO on Jan. 22.

Rothsay, Minn.—The last of four elvtrs. operating during twenty-five years recently closed. Wheat raising has given way to mixed farming.

Olivia, Minn.—Wm. Windhorst, who operated a grain elvtr. and lumber yard for 40 years, has passed away, leaving a widow and seven children.

Madison Lake, Minn.—E. W. Eaton, proprietor of the Madison Lake Feed Mill, has installed a new 40-h.p. gas engine to furnish power for his feed grinder.

Warren, Minn.—Fire which threatened the Andrew Melgard's elvtr. on Dec. 13, was put out before much damage was done. It started from an overheated stovepipe in the engine room.

Nerstrand, Minn.—Oscar Sherwin has succeeded O. N. Hegnes as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., taking possession on Jan. 1. The latter has retired after 31 years of active work managing elvtrs.

Duluth, Minn.—E. N. Bradley was re-elected pres., and G. H. Spencer, G. G. Barnum and J. W. Galvin as directors of the Duluth Board of Trade Clearing Ass'n Jan. 5. Geo. F. Foster was chosen again as mgr.

Duluth, Minn.—The Duluth Board of Trade Clearing House Ass'n re-elected its officers for the following year: E. N. Bradley, pres.; Benjamin Stockman, vice-pres.; George F. Foster, sec'y-mgr., and S. W. Paine, ass't mgr.

Duluth, Minn.—George G. Barnum, Jr., will succeed P. H. Ginder as pres. of the Duluth Board of Trade for the ensuing year, being elected Jan. 18. Mr. Barnum has served as vice-pres. during the last year. H. S. Newell is the new vice-president, succeeding Mr. Barnum. All three directors whose terms expire this year were re-elected: They are W. J. McCabe, W. B. Joyce and C. C. Blair. G. G. Barnum, Sr., M. M. McCabe and E. A. Vivian will serve on the board of arbitration. Those serving on the board of appeals are Thomas Gibson, F. E. Lindahl and W. C. Mitchell.

The "Better Seed Special Train," to be operated under the auspices of the Dept. of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, will make the following stops on the Northern Pacific: On Jan. 24, Little Falls, Sauk Center and Cyrus; on Jan. 25, Staples, Verdale and Underwood; on Jan. 26, Perham, Detroit and Glyndon; on Jan. 27, Twin Valley, Fertile and Red Lake Falls. Over the Soo Line the train will stop on Feb. 1 at Paynesville, Brooten and Glenwood; on Feb. 2, at Kensington, Elbow Lake and Nashua; on Feb. 3, at Alexandria, Parkers Prairie and Henning; on Feb. 4, at Mahanomen, Erskine and Thief River Falls; and on Feb. 5, at Newfolds, Karlstad and Bronson. Over the Great Northern the train on Jan. 28 will make Beltrami, Ada and Barnesville; on Jan. 29, Breckenridge, Herman and Hancock; on Jan. 31, Benson, Murdock and Willmar; on Feb. 7, Hallock, Stephen and Warren, and on Feb. 8, Climax, Halsted and Moorhead.

Minneapolis, Minn.—John G. McHugh, sec'y, and Wm. J. Russell, 2nd v.-pres. of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, represented the Exchange at the midwinter conference of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States held in Chicago recently.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Broker-Hatch Co. succeeds E. P. Bacon Co. (Milwaukee) in business here. W. B. Hatch, mgr. of this local office for the dissolving firm since 1912, and his son, Leo, with H. W. Broker, are the members of the new organization. Further details regarding the dissolution of the Bacon company appear in these columns under Milwaukee, Wis., home office of the concern.—Broker-Hatch Co.

MISSOURI

Kearney, Mo.—The Kearney Mill is scheduled to open shortly to grind feed, etc.

Barnard, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. has absorbed the Guilford Exchange at Guilford. The latter did not operate an elvtr.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The affairs of the Kellogg-Huff Grain Co., grain commission merchants, have been placed in the hands of Gordon E. Heald as trustee.

St. Charles, Mo.—A 450-bbl. capacity rice mill is being erected out of the wreckage of the dismantled St. Charles Mfg. Co.'s flour milling plant for the Empire Rice Mills. Considerable rice is now being grown in the vicinity.

Billings, Mo.—Fire destroyed the Billings Mill on Jan. 11, causing a loss estimated at \$20,000. No insurance was carried on the mill. A "hot box" in some of the milling machinery originated the blaze. Frank L. Stow had the properties under lease.—P. J. P.

Mt. Vernon, Mo.—The Mt. Vernon Mill & Elvtr. Co. is a new corporation formed and incorporated with a capital stock of \$35,000 by Effie E. O'Neal, Earl W. and John J. Fugh and Rex Johnson, to take over the business and properties of the Holland-O'Neal Mfg. Co.—P. J. P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

The capacity of the Monarch Mfg. Co.'s plant here is to be increased from 2,000 bbls. to 5,000 bbls.

The Washburn-Crosby Co. will add a 1,000-bu. reinforced concrete annex to its elvtr. here.

S. B. Gregg suffered a broken leg on the 16th while coasting with his children. His sled struck a tree.

The Oliver Denton Grain Co. succeeds the Denton-Hart Grain Co., Mr. Hart having joined the Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co. The partnership was dissolved.

Members of the Appeals Com'te of the Kansas City Board of Trade include: L. A. Fuller, chairman; H. C. Gamage, B. L. Hargis, H. J. Smith and Thad L. Hoffman.

J. E. Rahm advises the trade that the dissolution of the Kaw Grain Co., of which he was pres., will not affect in any way whatsoever the continuation of the J. E. Rahm Grain Co.

Allen Logan, president of Logan Bros. Grain Co., formed a new partnership with his previous partner, R. H. Sturtevant, who has taken charge of the cash grain department of the business heretofore, adding as a third partner J. S. Hart, more recently of the Denton-Hart Grain Co., and previously a state grain inspector in Kansas, who also will be associated with the cash grain end of the business. The name of the new consolidation is Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co. Allen Logan III is presumably still covering all conventions in the Southwest for the company.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

N. P. Nelson of Langenberg Bros. Grain Co. has purchased the membership in the Merchants Exchange of Robert N. Walker.

Present membership of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange totals 554, 69 being retired during the year at \$250 and 23 redeemed at \$500, according to the annual report of retiring President George C. Martin, Jr.

David R. Francis, 76, a member of the grain firm of David R. Francis & Bro., died Jan. 15 in St. Louis. He was a former ambassador to Russia and former sec'y of the interior, a former governor of Missouri and mayor of St. Louis at the time of the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition, of which he was president.

Renovation work on the Mississippi Valley Elvtr. "A" has been consummated. This work began on the 1,500,000-bu. house in August. This house is one of those under the control of the Checkerboard Elvtr. Co., a subsidiary of the Ralston-Purina Co.

Officers of the Merchants Exchange for the 1927 term are: Charles E. Valier, pres.; Fred B. Chamberlain, 1st vice-pres., and Claude A. Marton, 2nd vice-pres. The board of directors chosen are: George C. Martin, Jr. (retiring pres.), A. H. Beardsley, W. L. Malkemus, A. H. Stokes and W. C. Seele. The com'ite on appeals is: W. T. Brooking, T. M. Scott, T. B. Morton, J. Paul Berger, L. F. Schultz, R. E. Chamberlain, A. V. Imbs, R. F. Deibel, W. H. Toberman, E. C. Dreyer, O. J. Woodbridge and J. H. Watson. The com'ite on arbitration is: M. R. Parrott, E. F. Mangelsdorf, J. H. Louderman, H. B. McCormick, J. H. Caldwell, J. J. Albrecht, H. A. Adam, H. L. Boudreau, A. E. Bernet and B. J. McSorley.

MONTANA

Ulm, Mont.—I will now manage the State Elvtr. Co., succeeding Ole Aafedt.—E. R. Munson.

Livingston, Mont.—W. J. Kaull and his associates have re-opened the big flour mill at the east end of the city.

Nashua, Mont.—We have let contract to T. E. Ibberson for a 53,000-bu. elvtr., work to start in April.—Farmers Produce Co.

NEBRASKA

Hallam, Neb.—The plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. burned Jan. 17.

Valley, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n has just opened up for business. Warner Miller is the local mgr.

Benson (Omaha p. o.), Neb.—The office of the Stoltenberg Elvtr. Co. was burglarized Dec. 7 and \$500 in checks, currency and papers taken.

Phillips, Neb.—H. E. Toof, former county treasurer, recently purchased the Farmers Elvtr., succeeding C. E. Coffey as owner and active mgr.

Warnerville (Norfolk p. o.), Neb.—We did not rebuild our elvtr. that was destroyed by fire last summer. Peck elvtr. is in operation.—T. B. Hord Grain Co.

Tecumseh, Neb.—J. J. Johnson has not decided to rebuild his fire destroyed milling and elvtr. properties as yet, tho a decision is probably forthcoming soon.

Bennett, Neb.—F. M. Saum & Son did not trade their elvtr. at Bennett, Neb., for the Filley, Neb., elvtr., as was reported to Nye & Jenks Grain Co.—F. M. Saum.

Wood River, Neb.—We leased our elvtr. here to Emil Theilen, local buyer. The crops were poor here and it would not pay for us to have kept it open.—T. B. Hord Grain Co.

Curtis, Neb.—The Curtis Mills are still under the management of David Lanham. The Farmers Elvtr. closed at this time but I believe that L. N. Elson will be the purchaser soon.—L. H. Carstensen.

Harvard, Neb.—Fire destroyed the elvtrs. leased by the Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co. from the Updike Grain Co. Jan. 12 with a \$10,000 loss. About 1 car of corn and small amount of wheat burned. It will not be rebuilt.

Omaha, Neb.—Spencer L. Parker of St. Paul, Minn., is now in charge of the local office of the Burlington Railroad as grain agent. He succeeds J. H. Gregory, who has been transferred to Kansas City, Mo., in another capacity.

Stapleton, Neb.—Our new manager's name is W. F. Wooters. We will enlarge our merchandise warehouse this year. It is possible, but not probable, that we will build a new elvtr. this year.—P. G. Smith, Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Hordville, Neb.—Have closed our elvtr. here, at Brayton and at Greeley on account of poor crops. Doing a large business thru the Columbus and Aurora terminals. We operate 46 elvtrs. now.—T. B. Hord Grain Co., Central City, Neb.

Sutherland, Nebr.—I did not make a deal for the Leflang Elvtr., for the crop conditions changed and the crop was not sufficient to warrant three elvtrs. However, I think this year I will be in the grain business if conditions keep on for the wheat is looking fine.—R. I. Shappell.

NEW ENGLAND

Norwood, Mass.—Frank A. Fales passed away recently.

Portland, Me.—F. A. Waldron & Son have organized to deal in grain, flour and other agricultural products. Mary E. Waldron is pres. and Ralph C. Hayward is treas.

Middletown, Conn.—Jacob P. Schilling has retired as mgr. of the Coles Grain Co. He has been with the company for over two decades and in this position since the death of Frank A. Coles.

BOSTON LETTER.

H. L. Buss Co., prominent for many years in the New England grain business has retired.

Sec'y of Agriculture Wm. M. Jardine is slated to address Boston Chamber of Commerce members early in March.

W. H. Mitchell, Jr., long associated with R. J. Hardy & Sons, has engaged in the grain jobbing business on his own account.

The annual banquet and meeting of the membership of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, scheduled for Feb. 1, will be accompanied with inter-team bowling, billiard and pocket billiard matches. Election returns will not be affected by the outcome of the various competitive matches, tho the vanquished is required by custom to vote for his challenger. Interest in the affair is waxing keen.

NEW MEXICO

Portales, N. Mex.—The Trout Grain Elvtr. just became the property of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n.

NEW YORK

Marilla, N. Y.—M. Helfel just bot the Howard Adams feed and flour mill.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The New York State Hay & Grain Dealers' Ass'n held its mid-winter meeting and conference at the Onondaga Hotel Jan. 14.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Merle L. Rogers has bot out the grain and feed interests here formerly operated by Frank Fish. Mr. Rogers was previously associated with Tioga Mlg. & Elvtr. Co. of Waverly, N. Y.

BUFFALO LETTER.

The capitalization of the Eastern Grain, Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been increased from six to seven millions of dollars.

M. C. Burns and H. H. Richardson have been appointed to fill vacancies on the directorate of the Corn Exchange left thru the resignations of F. F. Henry and Harry T. Burns.

The spouting in the Ralston-Purina Co.'s elvtr. here has been rearranged to permit the use of both the garner and scales simultaneously for unloading and weighing grain.

The Gateway Feed & Grain Co. has been established here by Carlton J. Meyer, who has been a member of the local trade for the past two decades. This organization succeeds the Collord-Meyer Co.

A buffet luncheon was served 75 members and about 375 employees and guests of the Buffalo Corn Exchange at the annual year-end party, Dec. 31. Dancing and other entertainment followed, including bombardment with grain samples. Jimmie Roach, of the inspection department of the Exchange, scored a big hit as a female impersonator. Richard Miller, tenor, sang a number of appropriate selections. President William J. Heinhold, Charles T. Doorty, Basil Burns and George B. Wood were in charge.

Specifications for the million and a half bushel storage elvtr. and headhouse for the International Mlg. Co., which contract just went to the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co., call for thirty round tanks of 23.2 ft. (inside) diameter, and 110 ft. height. There will also be forty interstie bins and eighteen overhead bins in the 197 ft. (height) headhouse. Two marine towers of 25,000 bus. capacity each will travel along with the 292 ft. wharf. This elvtr. storage is being erected to serve the milling company in conjunction with the new 5,000 bbl. reinforced concrete and brick flour mill now under construction. Work on the new storage commenced the first week of the new year, and is slated to be completed before the late spring or early summer.

A new grain elvtr. is soon to be erected for the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mlg. Co., a subsidiary of the Standard Mlg. Co., on Buffalo's river front, which will be operated in conjunction with the proposed 10,000-bbl. flour mill to be built for the company. Following the dredging and straightening of the river channel the largest lake bottoms afloat will be enabled to harbor in the milling company's slips. The construction work on this project will presumably begin shortly.

NEW YORK CITY LETTER.

Harold W. Scott and B. O. Litchfield, grain merchants, are applicants for membership in the New York Produce Exchange.

Henri C. Bodenheimer of Paris, France, William H. Colvin, M. G. Missir and John W. Hammond have all been elected to membership in the New York Produce Exchange.

An Inter-Exchange bowling contest is arousing much rivalry and interest, the New York Produce Exchange and the New York Maritime Exchange being contestants. A one-man and a three-man match was played off Jan. 24.

A. G. Jensen, ass't superintendent of the state-owned elvtr. at Gowanus Bay terminal of the New York State Barge Canal, has been charged with substitution of chaff for grain to the extent of about 1½% on all large shipments during the past two or three years.

Walter B. Pollock, president of the New York Produce Exchange from 1920 to 1922, has retired as mgr. of the marine department of the New York Central Lines after twenty years' faithful service. Mr. Pollock has been very active in every proposition dealing with the improvement of New York City as a port. He now is treasurer of the New York Produce Exchange.

Suit for \$100,000 was just filed against Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., linseed oil and meal manufacturers, by Mrs. McBean H. Ifill, widow of one of the 30 unfortunate victims of the company's vessel which took employees hired in New York City to the New Jersey side of the river, where their plant is situated, and which struck an ice floe Dec. 20 and capsized. Evidence at the time of the investigation exonerated the company's pilot and attested the ship's seaworthiness.

Axel Hansen, chairman of the Grain Futures Com'ite of the New York Produce Exchange, was re-elected as president for 1927 at the annual meeting of the New York Grain Clearing Corporation on Jan. 12. Robert F. Straub was re-elected v.-president and W. C. Rossman as sec'y-treas. The new Board of Directors includes Julius Barnes, A. C. Field, Alex Hansen, H. B. Watson, B. F. Schwartz, W. F. Rosar, C. W. Andrus, Robert F. Straub and Frederick H. Toller.

NORTH DAKOTA

Lawton, N. D.—B. W. Wade is in the county jail awaiting trial on a charge of embezzling company funds. His case comes before the district court. He was mgr. for the Federal Elvtr. Co.

Bismarck, N. D.—Gov. Sorlie is promoting the extension of the pure food law to require all flour sold in the state to be labeled on the sack as to what kind of wheat was used in its manufacture.

Minot, N. D.—Reduced rates to the convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota to be held here Mar. 1-2-3 will be in effect from Feb. 25 to Mar. 7 from all points in Manitoba, Minnesota, South and North Dakota over the Soo, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Canadian National and Pacific systems. Tickets will be validated on March 1-7, inclusive.

Bismarck, N. D.—Efforts of Twin City interests to change the state grain storage laws will not meet with favor from the state railroad commission. C. W. McDonnell, commissioner in charge of elevator licenses, said recently. It was proposed that the North Dakota law be amended to make it conform more nearly to the Minnesota law. Among other things it was suggested that the rate of charge for storage be increased and that all outstanding storage tickets be called in on July 31, renewal thereof permissible by mutual agreement. McDonnell contends the present rate of charge is enough in view of the fact that much of the grain represented by storage tickets is not actually stored but is sold almost as soon as received at the elvtr., protecting himself by hedging on the market.

Goldwin (Woodworth, p.o.), N. D.—A fire started in the office of the Sorenson Bros. Elvtr. here and burned the office building. Books and records are reported saved; however, the gas engine was destroyed with the building. The loss is covered by insurance. George Govig is mgr.

McVie, N. D.—H. B. Freeborn's elvtr. was recently destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to \$17,000 on the elvtr. and to \$15,000 on the grain. The latter was fully insured, but only partial insurance was carried on the building. Nothing will be done about rebuilding until spring.

OHIO

Defiance, O.—Glem L. Miller is installing a Sidney Vertical Feed Mixer.

Ansonia, O.—The Peoples Grain Co. has just installed a Jay-Bee hammer type feed grinder.

Trail, O.—The Trail Flour Mill and 1,000 bus. of grain were destroyed by a \$15,000 fire Jan. 1.

Gallion, O.—I am no longer located at Martel, Ohio.—Ralph V. Snyder (formerly prop. Martel Elvtr.).

Port William, O.—W. O. Beam has installed a Sidney Vertical Mixer, power feeder and other equipment.

Williamstown, O.—The Williamstown Grain Elvtr., which is in receivership, has been appraised at \$6,859.39.

Martel, O.—We purchased the elvtr. formerly owned by the Martel Equity Exchange. We go by the name of Shumaker & Tenant.—Shumaker & Tenant.

Haskins, O.—The Haskins Farmers Grain Co. are installing a new grain cleaner, conveyors and other equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Mchry. Co.

New Hope, O.—I took over Mr. Richards' interest here in November a year ago, but still retain the old firm name.—J. M. Armacost, Richards & Armacost.

Pickerington, O.—Edward R. Wooley, 68, mgr. of the Pickerington Mill & Elvtr. Co., died of paralysis Jan. 14 at his home here just a few hours after he was stricken while working about the mill.

Mansfield, O.—Harry Lantz will continue operating the former Lantz Bros. Mill under the name of Lantz Mills. J. A. Lantz, his brother, disposed of his interest therein and moves to California.

Xenia, O.—The Xenia Farmers Exchange Co. had a small fire in its plant recently, which was caused by a short circuit in the motor driving the grinder. Little damage was done to the building or other machines.

Columbus, O.—I have sold out my grain business and have entered the real estate with Martin & Cooke here. The local track grain business has not looked very good to me for some time, but I had always hoped that better times were due soon.—Arthur H. Cratty.

Willshire, O.—We are equipping our entire plant with electric power, replacing kerosene engine. The equipment includes one 40-h.p., 3-phase motor and four smaller motors. Are installing a J-B Hammer Mill to be operated by the larger motor, as reported.—J. Schumm. Willshire Equity Exchange Co.

Columbus, O.—The J. W. McCord Agency has turned its business to the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. and henceforth all Ohio business will be handled direct from the home office in Indianapolis. Mr. McCord will continue to serve the Ohio Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Ass'n as sec'y-treas.

Hamler, O.—In addition to the improvements installed in our plant, as mentioned in the Christmas number, we have added a new driveway, new western sheller and cleaner and built a cob burner. Also rearranged all the other machinery in our B. & O. elvtr. We have also installed a wagon scale and a new Richardson Automatic Scale.—The Hamler Co-op. Grain Co.

DeGraff, O.—The DeGraff Hay & Grain Co. is installing a corn cracker and a Sidney Vertical Feed Mixer. New conveyors and other equipment was installed by the same furnishers last fall. In November the hay and grain company purchased an old school building for supplementary storage. It is presumed they will manufacture and merchandise mixed feeds on a wholesale and retail basis.

Campbelltown, O.—The elvtr. I just purchased here of Mr. Swisher as reported in the columns of your last number will be operated under my name only.—J. M. Armacost, Richards & Armacost, New Hope, Ohio.

Monroeville, O.—Philip Horn, large grain dealer here and prop. of Monroeville Grain & Feed Co., was reported missing five days on Dec. 15. The newspapers carry the story of his having sold a car of grain to the Perry Grain Co. of Wooster and of a dispute arising over an alleged difference in weights. Mr. Horn, the report says, forwarded a check for the disputed sum, which was cleared sooner than he counted on, funds not having been placed in the local bank to meet it. A warrant was sworn out and Mr. Horn was arrested and placed in jail Jan. 19.

Ada, O.—A loss of approximately \$25,000 was sustained Jan. 8 when the Ada Farmers Exchange Elvtr. was burned to the ground. Sparks from a gas engine are thought to have set fire to gasoline in the engine room, starting the conflagration. Over a carload of wheat and a carload of oats were consumed with a quantity of barley, rye and corn. Four days after the fire insurance companies had paid \$13,000, practically the entire amount of insurance carried, and business was resumed in an adjoining building. Mgr. Tom Deringer, fitting up an office. No action toward rebuilding the elvtr. will be taken at present. The company will continue to sell seed, coal, etc., however, grain shipments will naturally be discontinued.

OKLAHOMA

Mooreland, Okla.—A truck dump is soon to be put in for the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Mooreland, Okla.—The Ruttman-Kay Co. has the installation of a truck dump in process.

Atoka, Okla.—Benj. A. Wright is now our manager as successor to Owen Wimberley.—Atoka Milling Co.

Fargo, Okla.—Louis Zahn, former mgr. of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., has purchased the properties and business thereof.

Nowata, Okla.—Offices of the Whitford Grain Co. were entered Dec. 19, by two small boys who gained entrance thru a ventilator and took \$8.

Hennessey, Okla.—The Star Mill & Elvtr. Co. has just completed the installation of a Eureka Corn Cutter in its feed mixing department.—I. E.

Bartlesville, Okla.—H. E. Koester, Geo. G. Pinkerton and J. L. Brown have formed and incorporated the Bar-Dew Grain Products Co. for \$25,000.

Alva, Okla.—The W. B. Johnston Elvtr. Co. of Enid has decided to rebuild its elvtr. here and has purchased considerable equipment to be used.—I. E.

Carrier, Okla.—The Carrier Mill & Elvtr. Co. will operate the elvtr. here just purchased of the Enid Mfg. Co. in conjunction with its other elvtr. properties.

Garber, Okla.—The Garber Grain & Supply Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators, R. M. Raulston, T. A. Snoddy and J. W. Seaman.—P. J. P.

Ada, Okla.—H. Lungaard has succeeded R. C. Garrett as mgr. of the Ada Mfg. Co. Mr. Lungaard was formerly mgr. of the Okeene (Okla.) Mfg. Co.—Ada Mfg. Co.

North Enid (Enid, p.o.), Okla.—E. G. and G. G. Black will operate the elvtr. just bot of the Enid Mfg. Co. as Black Grain Co. Feed and flour are among the side lines handled.

Boise City, Okla.—We have just completed a 20,000-bu. iron-clad elvtr. here. Are operating under name of Boise City Grain Co. R. L. Johnson is mgr.—D. T. Wadley Grain Co., Texhoma.

Enid, Okla.—The houses just purchased of the John Henry Grain Co., as reported in the last number, will be given the necessary repairs during the spring. At Rosston John Huff is mgr., at Belva it is Glenn Usher, and at Quinlan H. D. Shields is in charge.—E. R. Humphrey Grain Co.

Ardmore, Okla.—Work has commenced on the new reinforced steel and concrete 150,000-bu. grain elvtr. for the Ardmore Mfg. Co. Some twenty-five bins will permit handling various grades and varieties of grains at a proposed speed of 2,500 bus. per hour. This is to replace the storage facilities destroyed by fire last August.

Ingersoll, Okla.—Defective wiring caused the fire we had Dec. 19, which destroyed our elvtr. with more than 3,000 bus. of wheat. Have not decided to rebuild as yet. There are two other houses in town.—W. F. Gibson, mgr., Choctaw Grain Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—W. H. Deck is now mgr. of the branch office maintained here by Adolph Kempner & Co., succeeding the retiring mgr., Dr. J. W. Fisher. Mr. Deck has been connected with the company for better than a twelve-month, theretofore being associated with the Rosenbaum Grain Co. and the Kell Mfg. Co. Dr. Fisher retires after 15 years' faithful service.

OREGON

Ontario, Ore.—J. T. Hemperly now owns the Ontario Roller Mills.

Moro, Ore.—A \$120,000 fire loss was suffered by the Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. Jan. 11 thru the burning of its plant erected during the war, and 6,000 bus. of wheat, but 50 per cent insured. J. C. McKean was mgr.

Hillsboro, Ore.—Properties of the Hillsboro Trading Co. are now in the possession of Jacob Schneider and his son, Frank, who will incorporate the Hillsboro Feed Co. The Trading Company is in the hands of the receiver.

Enterprise, Ore.—The recent destruction of the Enterprise Flour Mill Co.'s plant, which burned Dec. 19 with an estimated loss of \$40,000, as reported in the last number, started with a blaze in the boot. The principal owners are G. S. Craig, H. C. Mahaffey and R. C. Wiley, who are expected to rebuild.

PORTLAND LETTER.

Fred Jeklin's interest in the Ryer Grain Co., as well as that of Perc Brown of the Seattle, Wash., office, has been taken up by the Ryer brothers, as of Jan. 1.

Pres. Frank Shull of the Portland Merchants Exchange presented George Westgate, retiring manager, a silver flower vase just previous to the latter's retirement, on behalf of the membership of the Exchange. J. S. Paterson became mgr. as of Jan. 1, succeeding Mr. Westgate, who now spends all of his time on his flower ranch.

The Merchants Exchange elected the following officers on Jan. 10: C. D. Kennedy, pres.; D. A. Pattullo, v.-pres.; J. S. Campbell, sec'y; Stanley C. Jewett, treas. Directors in charge of matters pertaining to the grain business include N. A. Leach, A. W. Sutton, J. J. Lavin and D. A. Pattullo; those in charge of shipping are C. D. Kennedy, D. J. Fraser and Carl Robinson; in charge of insurance, Stanley C. Jewett; in charge of stevedores, Clayton R. Jones. J. S. Paterson continues as mgr. Frank L. Shull, retiring president, reviewed the accomplishments of the Exchange during the opening minutes of the session.

PENNSYLVANIA

New Wilmington, Pa.—The W. A. Garver flour mill suffered a \$15,000 fire damage loss on Dec. 17.

Tyrone, Pa.—H. Lynn Hutchinson, proprietor of the Juniata Feed & Grain Co., was elected president of the Kiwanis Club for the 1927 term lately.

Chambersburg, Pa.—The Chambersburg Grain Co. suffered the loss of its garage and motor shed by a Dec. 27 fire. The flames were checked before further conflagration.

Columbus, Pa.—Emmett M. Putnam, 76, died in Corry after undergoing an operation. With W. H. Parker, Mr. Putnam operated the Columbus Mill, until it burned in 1925. His widow and one daughter survive.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

J. A. Raulson has applied for membership in the Commercial Exchange.

The Rex Grain Co. just incorporated in Delaware for \$100,000, to handle farm products.

The election of officers and directors of the Commercial Exchange takes place today, Jan. 25.

The grain inspection department of the Commercial Exchange moved to larger quarters in the Bourse. Rooms 376 to 384 are now being used.

The Krause Mfg. Co. has closed its local offices in the Bourse and Charles Kimmach, local branch mgr. for a number of years, has left the city.

No new membership certificates shall be issued after the number of Commercial Exchange members reaches 350, according to an amendment to the by-laws adopted Jan. 10.

The floor of the Commercial Exchange was turned over to celebrators the closing hours of the closing day of '26 for the usual annual festivities. Dancing amid showers of grain was the outstanding feature.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Marion, S. D.—The J. T. Scrogg's Elvtr. here is closed.—X.

Watauga, S. D.—Wm. Nahl has succeeded F. McGuigan as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr.

Hosmer, S. D.—Gottlieb Kirschenman has purchased the Hosmer Flour Mill of Adam Pressler.

Groton, S. D.—The Ferney Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a large metal cleaner in its plant.

Corona, S. D.—I don't think the Gold & Co.'s elvtr. will be rebuilt, however the coal sheds will probably be reconstructed.—R. A. Phillips, Miller Elvtr. Co.

Mitchell, S. D.—The Siberz Bros. & Craig's elvtr. was damaged by fire with a loss of \$3,000, mostly covered by insurance. The house contained a small amount of grain.

Davis, S. D.—The H. E. Schneiderman Elvtr. is still closed. The C. C. DeBoer Elvtr. was sold at sheriff's sale to Henry Schneiderman and wrecked, all as reported. The Atlas Elvtr. is the only house operating here now.—J. A. Sullivan.

Ferney, S. D.—The reported fire Dec. 29 in the office of the Ferney Farmers Elvtr. Co. was caused from an unprotected stove pipe hole in the chimney. They figured it was safe, but accumulated soot burned out and almost caused a serious loss.

Watertown, S. D.—After Feb. 1. M. E. Coffey, well known representative in this territory for the former E. P. Bacon & Co. of Milwaukee, will become associated with the Hallett & Carey Co., covering the same territory for them. Mr. Coffey was charge d'affairs at the recent convention held here.

SOUTHEAST

Barboursville, W. Va.—The Valley Mills are putting in a Jay Bee Humdinger feed grinder.

Mt. Ulla, N. C.—A Jay-Bee hammer type feed grinder is being installed by the Mt. Ulla Flour Mills.

Mobile, Ala.—Repairs are being made on the Mobile & Ohio Grain Elvtr. Damage occurred during the storms of last fall.

Atlanta, Ga.—Fred Gillis has joined the staff of the Atlanta Flour & Grain Co. in merchandising feeds and flour. He was formerly associated with F. Y. Johnson, grain and feed broker.

Richmond, Va.—W. T. Selden, president of the Mayo Mlg. Co., recently died at his home here of heart trouble. Mr. Selden first embarked in the grain business when but an adolescent, being connected with the Adams Grain & Provision Co. Quite some time ago a partnership between the late George D. Mayo of the Mayo Mlg. Co. and himself commenced. He served two years as president of the Richmond Grain Exchange. His widow, three brothers and one sister, survive the deceased. Out of respect to his memory the Exchange closed at noon on his funeral day.

TENNESSEE

Englewood, Tenn.—The S. A. Toomey Corn Mill was destroyed by fire.

Byrdstown, Tenn.—The J. W. Barnes Roller Mill was destroyed by fire with an attending loss of \$7,000.

MEMPHIS LETTER.

Lee D. Jones was re-elected president of the Memphis Hay & Grain Ass'n for 1927 at the annual banquet and election held Dec. 18, as reported. Mr. Jones became president last fall when, as vice-president, he was called upon to fill the chief executive's chair upon the resignation of John M. Trenholm. Along with Mr. Jones the following took office: Charles G. Robinson, vice-president; J. B. McGinnis, sec'y-treas.; and these directors: Sam S. Rison, J. H. Bray, M. G. Odeneal and Walter Browne.

The annual frolic of the Memphis Hay & Grain Ass'n Dec. 18 proved to be one of the best programs for the organization in years. Songs and dances and local talent helped the evening slip away. One of the best orchestras of Memphis furnished the music.

Sam S. Rison is the newly elected president of the Memphis Merchants Exchange, Clark E. Coe, vice-pres.; James B. McGinnis, sec'y. Directors for the ensuing year are: R. Earl Cunningham, Harry Mills, Walter M. Browne, L. R. Donelson, Sr., Hugh Fulghum, S. F. Clark, W. A. Hall and S. Tate Pease.

TEXAS

Whitewright, Tex.—The Kimball Mlg. Co.'s elvtr. suffered fire damage during the opening days of the new year.

San Antonio, Tex.—The Pioneer Flour Mill will add \$50,000 improvements, including eight concrete storage tanks.—P. J. P.

Galveston, Tex.—Edward Fry Newing, 64, native of England, grain dealer and exporter, died recently. He was a former vice-president of the U. S. Grain Corp.

Groom, Tex.—We are successors to Lester Stone Grain Co. here, as reported in the last number, and at Lark (Groom, p. o.), and Conway. Incorporators reported correctly.—Barnett Fields Grain Co.

Muleshoe, Tex.—T. E. Arnold and Mrs. Robert W. Cox are building an elvtr. here. One house is already functioning here, tho the increasing volume of business is that ample to guarantee success to the owners.

Houston, Tex.—Most of the rice mills that closed down for the holiday season are now resuming operations again. Our rice inspections for December almost doubled any previous month's business since the exchange has been doing business.—R. H. Bradbury, sec'y Houston Merchants Exchange.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Our "Katy" Elvtr. will be the largest elvtr. in the south, as its capacity will be 3,500,000 bus., after the present addition is finished (Mar. 15), giving us 174 separate storage bins and 51 handling bins. Together with our "Rock Island" elvtr. we will have 5,000,000 bus. storage capacity, of most modern construction.—Jule G. Smith, The Fort Worth Elvtrs. Co.

Galveston, Tex.—For the third successive time Karl Tidemann has been elected pres. of the Galveston Board of Trade. The stockholders held their annual meeting early in January. I. H. Kempner was re-elected vice-pres., and George Sealy, treas. In the board of directors, R. P. Zeigler succeeded Baylos E. Harriss. The other directors are Eustace Taylor, Thomas H. Phillips, H. L. Zeigler, D. Stuart Godwin, J. Frank Ryder and N. Estrada.

UTAH

Spanish Fork, Utah.—Fire destroyed the properties of the Gem Mlg. Co. with an attending loss of \$50,000 to plant and \$25,000 to stocks of wheat and flour. The plant was built in 1888.

Ogden, Utah.—The milling-in-transit exemption from taxation on grain in storage during a 90-day period is not affected by the recent adverse decision against the live-stock feeding taxation bill, in the opinion of James A. Howell, attorney for the Ogden Grain Exchange. The law exempts interstate shipments of live-stock from taxation for a 90-day period, when held within the confines of the state for feeding.

WASHINGTON

Colton, Wash.—Theo. Reisenauer, Jno. J. Bauer and Jno. Becker have incorporated the Colton Grain Warehouse Co. for \$10,000.

Mt. Vernon, Wash.—There is no foundation for anyone believing we are going into the grain business. Our annex for a fertilizer plant was finished Jan. 6. The building is used exclusively for manufacturing fertilizer.—Alf Christianson & Co.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Frank Caldwell, James Oliver, and associates, who bot the milling properties of the Pomeroy Flour Mills and took possession thereof Jan. 1, as reported in these columns Nov. 25, have incorporated the Pomeroy Warehouse & Mlg. Co. for \$20,000 capital stock.

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A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. Price in English, \$20.00

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 412 pages, 8½x10½ inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision) Sixth Edition. Retaining the essential features of the 5 edition published in 1901, for use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code (1923) is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6½x8½ ins. 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Herzberg & Shultz is the name of the new consolidation formed by L. T. Herzberg and W. D. Shultz.

The Ryer brothers has secured the interests of Perc Brown of the Seattle office, and Fred Jeklin, of the Portland office, in the Ryer Grain Co., as of Jan. 1. Brown, Jeklin & Co. has been organized by Perc F. Brown, Fred L. Jeklin and E. A. Webster, with a paid-up capital stock of \$25,000. Headquarters will be maintained in Seattle. The company will merchandise grain and specialize in millfeed.

The Merchants Exchange held its annual meeting and election on Jan. 15. Eight trustees were elected from several groups of stockholders. This board elects the executive officers of the Exchange. The previous officers were: O. H. Eisenbeis, pres.; Wm. Claussen, v.-pres.; and J. S. King, sec'y-treas. Four members of the present board of 12 members remain in office during 1927. These hold-over directors are W. E. Coman (representing the railroads), A. A. Ryer (grain), O. H. Eisenbeis (shipping), and V. H. Elfendahl (fish packers).

WISCONSIN

Weyauwega, Wis.—Plans are under way for the erection of a steel or re-enforced concrete elvtr., during the coming year by the Weyauwega Mfg. Co., making a total capacity of 75,000 bbls.

De Pere, Wis.—John P. Dousman, 79, former pres.-mgr. of the Dousman Flour Mfg. Co. for 40 years, a former mayor of De Pere, a president of the local bank, etc., died here at his home.

MILWAUKEE LETTER.

Announcement has been made of the dissolution of the F. Wendt Grain Co. of Milwaukee. The firm went out of business and the plant closed since 1924.

Two steamers are in Milwaukee's inner harbor for winter storage. One will load at the Wisconsin Grain Elvtr. "E" and the other at the Kinnickinnic elvtr.

Three new trophies for award to the exhibitor of the best wheat, corn and rye at the annual grain show held by the state university in February, have been put up by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

Deutsch & Sickert Co. has again engaged in business with Herman Deutsch and O. R. Sickert as partners. The company was first brought into existence a quarter-century ago, operating until 1926, when Mr. Deutsch resigned to handle the feed end of the business of the Buerger Commission Co. Mr. Deutsch will become active in the same branch of his business, Mr. Sickert handling the grain end, while B. J. Kreig will have charge of the hay department.

We have decided to discontinue business and have dissolved our corporation. Our activities are being confined to liquidating our affairs. J. J. Crandall and L. J. Beck, both for many years associated with our company, are forming a new partnership under the firm name of Crandall & Beck. They engage upon their new venture with our best wishes for their success.—E. P. Bacon & Co. (The Bacon company was formed over a half-century back, and incorporated in 1908. The company has maintained branches at Chicago and Minneapolis, however in the immediate future the efforts of Crandall & Beck

will be confined to Milwaukee receipts. Mr. Crandall was associated with the Bacon company for four decades, of late years as pres.-treas., while Mr. Beck was with the firm for a decade and a half. The Broker-Hatch Co. succeeds E. P. Bacon & Co. at Minneapolis.)

WYOMING

Cheyenne, Wyo.—W. H. Wallace, commissioner of the Commercial Club at Sheridan, Wyo., proposes to launch a strenuous effort to secure a law requiring the certification of seed, especially alfalfa seed, using evidence of how Montana was getting much higher prices for its seed because of state certification. Eradication of noxious weeds, especially cockle burrs, is another of his promotions afoot. He is also attacking some phase of the consignment of grain.

Washington, D. C.—President Coolidge signed the Agricultural Appropriation bill on Jan. 19.

Germany.—The upper chamber of the German Parliament has extended the temporarily reduced duties on foodstuffs from Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1927. Among the products affected are wheat, rye, barley, oats and corn. Reduced duties on these are of great importance to the United States.—Wm. E. Nash, ass't trade commissioner, Berlin.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The situation in India is bad. The drouth has been so prolonged that it is doubtful if rains from now on would produce much of a flax crop. Altho there is little or no Indian flax crushed in the U. S., still their average crop is nearly as large as ours and the loss of that crop would be felt in the world's supplies.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

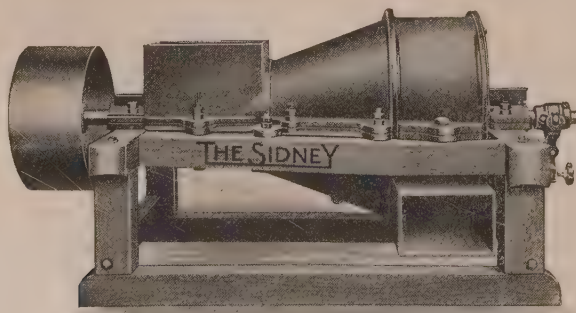
Millers are backing H. R. 4539, a bill prescribing a decimal system of weights for flour, meals and feeding stuffs. What the millers want is uniform size of packages, 100 pounds and multiples thereof, namely, 50, 25, 10 and 5 pounds. These standards would eliminate the 196 pound barrel and the 192 pound barrel, the 98 pound sack, the 96, 49, 48½, 24½, 24, 12¾, 12, 9, 8, 7 and 6 pound packages.

Roller Bearing Corn Sheller.

The use of roller bearings in place of the ordinary bearings will reduce the necessary power required by practically any machine. The possibilities of roller bearings, requiring greasing only at occasional intervals and permitting the use of lighter power for corn shellers, has heretofore been overlooked.

Knowing the value of roller bearings in other machinery the Sidney Grain Machinery Co. got busy on the corn sheller. With practically no changes in construction of the machine they found themselves able to furnish Hyatt roller bearings thruout at but slight additional cost to the purchaser.

They continue to manufacture their regular machine, however, and equip it with Hyatt roller bearings only on order.



Roller Bearing Corn Sheller.

Do Not Take Chances

on verbal contracts for future delivery of the grain you are now purchasing. Mr. Farmer is very liable to forget them if the market should advance or his crop be a failure. Our Duplicating Grain Contracts will save you time, worry and money and should be used on every purchase.

They certify the Farmer "has sold Bushels of at cents per bushel, to grade No., to be delivered at on or before". They also certify that "If inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted."

Put up in books of 100 duplicate sets. Originals of bond paper are machine perforated so they may be easily torn out, while the manila duplicate remains firmly bound in the book. Both sheets contain a printed form on the back for entering all grain delivered on the contract. Check bound with 3 sheets of carbon. Order FORM 10 DC, Price \$1.15.

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309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

Form A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

" B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

" C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

" D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

" E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00.

411-B contains 100 sets all Form B. Price, \$2.00.

411-C contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

C. R. I. & P. supplement 22 to tariff 10389-I, I. C. C. No. C-11361, effective Dec. 31, postpones the effective date of grain rates in supplement 3 to same, until Apr. 1.

A. T. & S. F. supplement 21 to tariff 5588-N, I. C. C. No. 10056, effective Feb. 9, gives distance single line rates on wheat, wheat flour, corn and linseed meal between points in Kansas, also Joplin, Mo., and points in Oklahoma.

C. R. I. & P. supplement 47 to tariff 22000-H, 43 to I. C. C. No. C-11168 postpones from Dec. 31 to Apr. 1 the effective date of rates in supplements 19 and 21 to same, applicable in connection with Index Nos. 3153 to 3382, inclusive.

E. B. Boyd supplement 24 to Circular No. 1-S of Western Trunk Lines, I. C. C. No. A-1644, effective Feb. 1, gives commodity descriptions of products taking grain, grain products and seed rates. It also gives rules governing the weighing and reweighing of carload freight.

C. R. I. & P. supplement 14 to tariff 28675-G, I. C. C. No. C-11520, effective Feb. 1, gives the application of grain and grain products rates between stations in Oklahoma and Texas and stations in Kansas and Nebraska, also commodity descriptions with corresponding rates to apply.

I. C. C. supplement 6 to tariff 1537-H, I. C. C. No. A-10179, effective Feb. 14, gives shelled corn and ear corn rates from New Harmony, Ind. (when from Wabash river), to Evansville, Ind., when destined to points south of Ohio River, to which there are no thru rates in effect.

A. T. & S. F. supplement 22 to tariff 5588-N, I. C. C. No. 10056, effective Feb. 10, makes several changes in the grain and grain products rates between all stations in Kansas on the Santa Fe, also Superior, Neb., and Joplin, Mo., and all stations in Oklahoma on the Santa Fe, G. C. & S. F. and P. & S. F.

A. T. & S. F. supplement 23 to tariff 5588-N, I. C. C. No. 10056, effective Feb. 26, Midland Valley rates on wheat, wheat flour, corn, and linseed meal from Omaha, South Omaha, and Nebraska City, Neb., and Council Bluffs, Ia. (when originating at points beyond), to stations in Oklahoma, also routing instructions.

A. T. & S. F. supplement 6 to tariff 5702-I, I. C. C. No. 10309, effective Feb. 15, makes several changes in the application of rates on broom corn, broom corn seed, flax seed, hemp seed, hungarian seed, millet seed, castor beans and pop corn in carloads, between certain Oklahoma stations and various other points.

C. R. I. & P. supplement 10 to tariff 19690-L, I. C. C. No. C-11504, effective Jan. 1, withdraws and cancels the rates named on pages 3 and 4 of supplement 3 to same, to stations North Little Rock to Apex, Ark., inclusive, Berger, Ark., to Junction City, La., inclusive, and A. D. & N. stations Rawls to Rolfe Junction, Ark., inclusive.

C. R. I. & P. supplement 1 to tariff 29329-G, I. C. C. No. C-11618, effective Feb. 10, gives the application of flat rates applying at numerous stations on the Wabash railroad in Missouri from or to stations in Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota, also the establishment of rates under authority of Rule 56 (c) Interstate Commerce Commission Tariff Circular No. 18-A, in connection with joint rates.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Northwest Cereal Chemists Club met here on Jan. 14.

In making 200 tests of Blackhull wheat, L. E. Call, agronomist with the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, found its protein content is the equal of other hard winter wheat. Flour made from it serves well for home baking, but will not stand up under the mechanical process of modern bakeries as well as Kanred or Turkey red wheat.

I. C. C. Activities.

Fruen Grain Co., Minneapolis, v. La Crosse & S. E. et al. Illegal charges on oats from Oldham, S. D., to Calvert, Wis., is alleged and reparation asked.

The Commission has ordered a reduction on grain from Memphis proper, to Birmingham, from 27 cents per 100 lbs. to 22 cents and the establishment of a proportional rate on business originating in Western territory of 20 cents.

I. & S. docket 2821, of Dec. 31, suspended certain tariffs and supplements containing schedules stating new individual and joint rates and charges and new individual and joint regulations and practices affecting such rates and charges, in various tariffs issued by E. B. Boyd to become effective Jan. 1.

Increased rates on hay to points in Louisiana and other southern states have been suspended, according to advice from the Interstate Commerce Commission. The proposed increases ranged from \$1.50 to \$4 per ton. A hearing on the proposed new rates was scheduled for hearing in Kansas City on Jan. 17.

The Birmingham (Ala.) Traffic Ass'n has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for suspension of advanced rates on grain and grain products from Birmingham to points in Florida and the South Atlantic coast. Accordingly the proposed schedules have been suspended to Mar. 25 to permit time for hearing and decision.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has found grain and grain products rates from points in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana to Montgomery, Ala., unreasonable and unduly prejudicial. Reasonable rates were ordered established. These rates exceed the applicable rates to Memphis, Cairo, Evansville, Louisville, St. Louis and Cincinnati, plus a reasonable proportional or re-shipping rate beyond.

Condemnation of the transit rules of the eastern railroads at Lancaster and York, Pa., and Buffalo, N. Y., is proposed by Examiner P. O. Carter in American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n v. a number of carriers. Complainants asked for transit rules at points east of the Mississippi which would permit bringing cottonseed meal and cake from Mississippi valley and Arkansas points, mixing them with other ingredients in prepared feeds, and shipping the finished products out under more reasonable transit arrangements to central, trunk line and New England points. The examiner believed that the defendants' transit rules, regulations and practices were unreasonable and prejudicial at the points in question and that they should be replaced at York and Lancaster with the rules, regulations and practices now used in central territory. The defendants should publish joint rates on cottonseed meal from Arkansas and Mississippi valley territory to central territory in line with joint rates already established. Reparation recommended.

Fuel cost for power amounted to 1/25 of a cent per bushel turnover to the Dalton Farmers Grain Elevator Co. of Dalton, Ill., during 1926. Total costs equaled 11/3c per bushel for the grain handled. Considering the equipment of the plant and the large 50-h.p. upright engine, this company has one of the lowest costs records for this type of house.

Manhattan, Kan.—The wheat champion of Kansas will be selected at the Kansas State Agricultural College here during Farm and Home Week, Feb. 7-11. Prizes of \$300, \$200 and \$100 as first, second and third awards will be presented the winners by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce. Baking tests of the grain will be made as a part of the judging.

Nikolaif, Russia.—A grain elevator capable of loading 4,500 tons of grain into the hold of a vessel in an hour, is being constructed here at a cost of \$3,000,000. This is designed to be the 3rd largest elevator in the world and is a part of the port development planned by the Soviet government to increase its grain export trade. It is hoped to be in operation in time for the next crop and is expected to handle its receipts 5 times as fast as at present.

Southwest Grain Rate Investigation.

Indication of the breadth of the general inquiry into the rate structure of the Southwest is indicated by the number and character of the cases set for hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Even a case from California is included. It is possible that the investigation may lead to a reconstruction of the entire Southwestern rate structure.

Rate cases to come before the Commission are listed as follows:

No. 16294: State of Colorado and Public Utilities Commission of the State of Colorado v. M. P. R. R. Co. et al.

No. 17477: St. Joseph Grain Exchange et al. v. A. & S. Ry. Co. et al.

No. 17976: Omaha Grain Exchange et al. v. A., T. & S. F. Ry. Co. et al.

No. 17992: Southern Kansas Millers' Traffic Club et al. v. A. & S. Ry. Co. et al.

No. 17992 (Sub. No. 1): Salina Chamber of Commerce et al. v. A. & S. Ry. Co. et al.

No. 18203: American Maid Flour Mills v. A. & S. Ry. Co. et al.

No. 18359: Atchison Board of Trade et al. v. A. & S. Ry. Co. et al.

No. 18359 (Sub. No. 1): Sioux City Grain Exchange v. A. & S. Ry. Co. et al.

No. 18669: Southwestern Millers' League v. A., T. & S. F. Ry. Co. et al.

No. 18669 (Sub. No. 1): Globe Grain & Milling Co. v. A., T. & S. F. Ry. Co. et al.

No. 18782: New Orleans Joint Traffic Bureau v. A. & S. Ry. Co. et al.

No. 18860: Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co. et al. v. C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. et al.

No. 18900: Des Moines Board of Trade et al. v. K. C., C. C. & S. J. Ry. Co. et al.

The notice sent out with the list says:

The Commission has concluded to assign for hearing with the above entitled complaints No. 17000 (under the Hoch-Smith resolution) in so far as it covers the rates on grain and grain products between points within the western district and the state of Illinois (including both banks of rivers on the boundary of the territory just described); rates on grain and grain products from the western district and the state of Illinois, when for export through any ports of the United States, including points on the Rio Grande River; and ex-lake rates on grain and grain products when for export. This branch of the general investigation is designated No. 17000, Part 7.

GRAIN DRIERS

for

COARSE GRAINS,
SEED CORN,
BEANS,
PEAS, ETC.

ROTARY DRIERS

for

MEAL, GRITS, STERILIZING PACKAGE GOODS, ETC., AND GRANULAR PRODUCTS OF ALL KINDS.

We would be pleased to correspond with you.

WILLEY-ELLIS CO.

1223 S. Talman Ave., Chicago
210 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Feedstuffs

Minneapolis, Minn.—H. J. Bergman has closed his linseed meal jobbing business. He plans to move to Texas.

La Feria, Tex.—Barber Feed Co. has been chartered with \$30,000 capital by C. E. Barber, W. S. Brook and C. C. Buck.

Freezing does not lower the feeding value of soybeans. Damp seed, however, is likely to mold upon the approach of warm weather.

Decatur, Ill.—Another mill for grinding of feeds has been added to the equipment of the local branch of the Federated Cereal Mills Co.

Shreveport, La.—A modern cornmeal plant is being completed by Kalmback-Burkett Co., and is expected to start operations by Feb. 1.

It is a well-known fact that when animals (as well as man) are properly nourished they are less susceptible to disease.—Staley's Hints on Feeding.

St. Louis, Mo.—Fred Deibel, pres. of the Feed Marketing Co., is recovering from an operation for appendicitis. Many friends thru the trade wish him well.

San Francisco, Cal.—San Francisco received 353 tons of bran during December compared with 678 tons in December of 1925.—James J. Sullivan, chief inspector.

Louisville, Ky.—"Guardian" and the same word over a replica of a bull-dog's head imprinted in a circle, are filed under serial numbers 241,128-9 by Ballard & Ballard Co. as a brand for stock and poultry feed.

Buffalo, N. Y.—R. S. Moseley Co. is the new name of the former Moseley-Ward Co. Mr. Ward's interests were purchased by Mr. Moseley and the Consolidated Products Co.

Spokane, Wash.—Lakin Milling Co. has been incorporated for \$40,000 by D. E., R. W. and Frances H. Lakin. It will manufacture feed, flour and other cereal products.

Baltimore, Md.—Joseph S. Hudgins has become associated with the J. Henry Clusman Co., Baltimore feed merchants. He was formerly in business on his own account.

Minneapolis, Minn.—New machinery is being installed in the 5-story plant of the Creamette Co., manufacturers of food products, designed to increase its production by 40 per cent.

Inglewood, Cal.—A new building to be used for salesroom and storage, has been constructed by the Gaume Feed Co. A 2-story addition with basement will be fitted with grinding machinery.

Kansas City, Mo.—A mill feed jobbing department has been added to the business of Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., who recently took over the Alton elevator. It will be in charge of Charles Adams.

When it is desired to fatten animals rapidly the allowance of concentrated feed must be considerably larger than when they are fattened more slowly and over a longer period.—Staley's Hints on Feeding.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The words "Northland" and "Viking" have been filed under trade mark numbers 240,991-2 to represent poultry feed, stock feed and dairy feed. They are in use by Northrup, King & Co.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—A retail feed department has been opened by the National Food Co. in a building 2 stories high, 90 ft. long and 108 ft. deep. In connection with an adjacent flour warehouse it gives the company storage capacity for 20 cars.

Happy Jack, La.—The Louisiana Shell Island Corp. has been incorporated with \$250,000 capital. It will construct a plant for manufacturing chicken feed, a bone builder for cattle and other products.

Camilla, Ga.—"Micoga" has been filed under serial number 239,083 by the Camilla Cotton Oil Co. to be used in connection with commercial feeds, including cottonseed meal, cottonseed feed, peanut meal, peanut feed and crushed snapped corn.

Kansas City, Mo.—Van Roy Miller, pres. Nutrena Feed Mills, Inc., underwent a major operation at the St. Joseph hospital and is reported satisfactorily convalescing, tho it is expected he will be confined to the hospital until after the first of February.

Cleveland, O.—The Lake Shore Elevator Co. has filed a representation of a bag of feed bearing the words "Feed for Profit" and throwing a shadow to represent a dollar sign, under serial number 236,758 to be used in connection with manufactured livestock foods.

Nashville, Tenn.—Rebuilding plans have been started by the American Steam Feed Co., whose plant was swept down by the recent flood. A 4-story structure will replace the old building and some new machinery will be installed. The company manufactures stock and poultry feeds.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n held its mid-winter meeting at the Hotel Buffalo on Jan. 21. Morning and afternoon sessions were conducted. One of the subjects discussed was the cost of operating a feed mill. After the meeting a number of the members enjoyed the automobile show.

Milwaukee, Wis.—On Jan. 1 Hermann Deutsch again became associated with the mill feed firm of Deutsch & Sickert Co. During the last year he was with the Buerger Commission Co. and handled the Staley corn gluten feed account. He has charge of the mill feed department in his new capacity.

Austin, Minn.—The Great Northern Flour Manufacturing Co. has purchased the Hormel flour mill and plans to have it in complete repair and operation by Mar. 1. The plant will be used for the manufacture of semolina from Durum wheat and for the production of a wheat mixed feed. W. E. Coles is pres.

Riverdale, Ill.—License was refused the Riverdale Products Co. which would prevent it constructing further feed manufacturing facilities on its properties in the village. The village board feared an offensive odor from the product to be produced and one resident of the neighborhood wherein in plant was to be constructed, declared he would sue the board if it granted such a permit.

Kansas City, Mo.—An expansion program is being effected by the Nutrena Feed Mills, Inc., manufacturing poultry and stock foods. A 4-story, brick warehouse has been leased from Armour & Co. and the old Morris Packing Co.'s plant in Kansas City, Kan., is being turned into a mill for manufacturing 8 or 10 cars of feed daily. This will raise the company's total capacity to 14 or 15 cars of feed per diem.

Milwaukee, Wis.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Jan. 20, it was proposed to change Paragraph 8 of section 11, rule 11, to read in part with the addition of this clause: "Durum byproducts—Durum wheat byproducts shall not be deliverable on contracts for wheat feeds, unless so specified." The following was proposed to be struck out of the same rule: "Maker of feed—A sale of feedstuffs by any miller or manufacturer shall mean goods of his own manufacture, brand or equal in every particular, unless otherwise specified at the time of sale."

[Continued in 3rd column of facing page.]

Mineralized Feeds.

In the course of the past 3 years a new idea in feeding poultry has been developed in the laboratories of the commercial feed manufacturers, with the simple expedient of cutting down the proportion of protein and replacing it with minerals in proper balance.

This action of feed companies is based on the theory that all life is contingent upon cell activity. The heart, the lungs, the blood, all work toward its maintenance and stimulation. The greater this activity, the lower is the mortality, the better is the health and the greater is productivity of the bird. The theory is further based on the idea that cell activity is a form of electricity. The importance of salts and minerals in the formation of electricity is not denied.

When we stroke a healthy cat's fur the wrong way we note a crackling noise and see static flashes of electricity. If we scuff our feet rapidly across a thick rug on a cold day, then touch a piece of metal, we get a similar discharge. People with vibrant personalities frequently have the same effect when they comb their hair.

Race horses from certain parts of Kentucky and Virginia are known to be consistent winners. Race horses from similarly high breeding stock, developed in another portion of the country, lack the same ability, tho both may have been pastured on blue grass. The valleys of Kentucky and Virginia are rich in lime and other minerals.

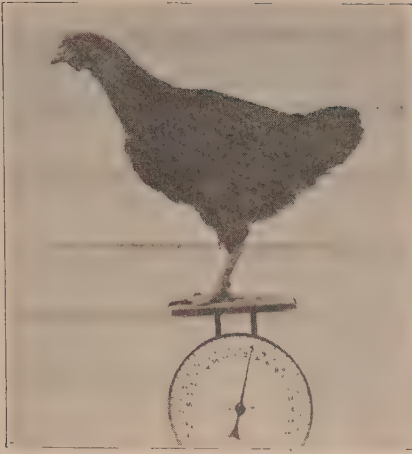
Early students of minerals in feeds devoted most of their attention to lime and phosphorus, particularly lime. Research of later years has shown that these are important, but that other minerals, such as iron, iodine, sulphur and sodium, are also necessary to obtain the best results in animal growth and productivity. It is also demonstrated that the body must have direct sunshine, or vitamin D, found in alfalfa or legume hay and green pastures, to make the best use of lime and phosphorus. Further experiments show that the best results from minerals are obtained when the inorganic is properly blended with the organic.

This theory seems to work out well in comparative experiments conducted with poultry. A flock of Rhode Island Red chicks, owned by Mrs. John Kane at Brooklyn, Ia., was divided into three equal portions immediately after being hatched. All were from the same stock. The chicks were reared under a uniform system of brooding consisting of a coal stove and feather brooder to guard against variation of temperature which might have an influence on the condition of the birds. The amount of range for each pen was accurately determined and equal in each case. Birds were given the same amount of feed by weight that there might be no variation in quantity of feed consumed and any excess feed in the pens was carefully weighed back.

In this experiment 69 chicks were used. They were hatched on July 18 and divided into three



Pen I—Chick Hatched July 18th. Fed Mash Plus Mineral Until 116 Days Old. Weight, 5½ Lbs.



results in health, weight and production that he now keeps his flocks regularly supplied.

In Tama county, Iowa, are 16 farms, known as the Lapp Certified Farms, which pay particular attention to poultry. Here poultry is raised and fed according to the directions of Prof. Wm. H. Lapp, formerly with the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames. Prof. Lapp says that mineralized feeds are used almost exclusively on poultry and one of the farms had gross receipts last year of \$6,200 on that division of its activities.

The Traer Hatchery, at Traer, Ia., in the same county, similarly directs the poultry efforts of a number of farms. It has come to use mineralized feeds exclusively and all its chicks are hatched from eggs produced in flocks so fed. Great care is used in manufacturing these feeds to combine organic and inorganic minerals in the proper proportions and balancing the other ingredients of the feed to them.

It was formerly believed that limestone (calcium carbonate), bone meal (calcium phosphate), and salt (sodium chloride) supplied all the necessary mineral requirements of poultry. These minerals are found in ordinary commercial rations. That they are not sufficient, if the best development and highest productivity is desired, is proven by the comparative experiments reported in the foregoing.

The proper use of minerals in poultry feeds permits cutting the protein content from 20 to 22% to 15%. The minerals, when properly proportioned, not only build bone and egg shells, but aid in the assimilation of available protein.

J. A. McLean, contributing member of the U. S. Egg Society, calls attention to similarly good results obtained in the livestock field by state experiment stations. Prof. Evvard and his associates at the Iowa station found when minerals were added to a corn ration that was supplemented by high protein oil meals it took approximately one-half the ordinary time to take pigs from 85 lbs. to 225 lbs. Every pound of minerals saved over 132 lbs. of feed and 33 days of time. The benefits of minerals were outstanding, even when the growing pigs had access to good pastures and when supplemental feeds carried some tankage or blood meal. These investigators found a mineral mixture of 20% salt, 40% fine grained calcium pure limestone and 40% bone meal most effective for swine.

Dr. Bohst, summarizing work conducted at the Ohio station in 1924-25, emphasizes the need of inorganic mineral additions to rations composed of corn and proteins from plant sources. The use of mineral supplements produced stronger, healthier pigs, making greater, cheaper gains, and made efficient pork production possible with corn balanced with soybean, cottonseed, peanut or linseed meal without the use of tankage. The Ohio experiments resulted in recommendation of the same mixture as that recommended by Iowa.

The dairy cow uses a great deal of calcium and phosphorus. The minerals in her feed are just as important as the protein content. Various experiments conducted at Wisconsin, Cornell, Beltsville, and Ohio prove beyond doubt that when high-producing cows are fed an insufficient supply of minerals they extract mineral matter from their own skeletons to maintain production, and reduce their resistance to diseases thereby. These stations, by feeding ordinary rations deficient in minerals, have brought about abortion, weak and dead calves, retained after birth and barrenness. And by feeding rations containing the proper portions of minerals they have secured higher production and better health.

Minerals in commercial feeds is by no means a new idea. A few feed manufacturers are producing feeds containing the proper proportion of each necessary and valuable mineral ingredient. But there is still room for great improvement and the future may be expected to bring greater and more economical production thru the medium of properly balanced minerals.



Pen III—Chick Hatched July 18th. Fed Corn, Water and Milk Until 116 Days Old. Weight, 1½ Lbs.

Feedstuffs.

[Continued from 2nd column of facing page.]

Cottonseed meal proved distinctly poisonous to pigs when fed as the only protein supplement to corn in a feeding trial just concluded at the Ohio experiment station. Pigs fed yellow corn, linseed meal, and minerals made comparatively good gains, but several pigs of other groups fed cottonseed meal to the extent of one-fourth and one-fifth of the ration died, the remaining pigs making very uneconomical gains.

Minneapolis, Minn.—During 1926 Minneapolis received 35,998 tons millstuffs, 92,341 tons screenings, 4,043,530 lbs. linseed meal, compared with the 1925 figures of 23,368 tons millstuffs, 124,911 tons screenings, and 1,449,355 lbs. linseed meal. Shipments in 1926 included 630,866 tons millstuffs, 87,250 tons screenings and 200,898,572 lbs. linseed meal, compared with the 1925 figures of 650,334 tons millstuffs, 114,372 tons screenings and 291,395,024 lbs. linseed meal.—Chamber of Commerce.

Cincinnati, O.—Pres. Hoyland has appointed the following com'tes to serve the members of the United States Feed Distributors' Ass'n during 1927. Legislative com'te: E. C. Dreyer, chairman, St. Louis; John Caldwell, St. Louis; J. W. Jouno, Milwaukee; A. S. MacDonald, Boston; B. F. Schwartz, New York. By-Laws and Rules com'te: W. O. Fehling, chairman, Philadelphia; S. A. King, Philadelphia; J. R. Stewart, Minneapolis; A. S. MacDonald, Boston; O. A. McCrear, Minneapolis.—D. J. Schuh, sec'y-treas.

Wade Holland has resigned as pres. of the Continental Baking Corp., and will retire from active business, taking a deserved vacation to the Mediterranean. Mr. Holland entered the baking business thru the grain and milling field, having worked for J. F. Zahm & Co., of Toledo, in the early years of his career and subsequently for the National Milling Co.

GREENDALE FEEDS

Sweet Feeds,
Mashes, Scratch,
Poultry, Horse,
Mule, Hog and
Stock

Scientifically
Prepared from
Best
Ingredients
Obtainable

CRACKED CORN

GROUND OATS

Get in early and handle the

COMPLETE LINE

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Lawrenceburg, Ind.

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Complex
Mineral Balanced

Mineralized

Mineralized

Mineralized



Write for Our Dealer's Proposition
(Enclose this advertisement)

Hales & Hunter Co.

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Chicago, Ill.

Supreme Court Decisions

Commission Merchants.—Consignee of goods for sale has no authority to pledge them for his own credit.—*International Trust Co. v. Webster Nat. Bank. Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.* 154 N. E. 330.

Claim Against Telegraf Co. in 95 Days.—Provision on back of telegraph blank that written claim for damages must be presented within 95 days after cause of action accrues to hold company liable, is valid, if reasonable, in view of Rev. St. 1925, art. 5546.—*Western Union Tel. Co. v. Vann. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas, Austin.* 288 S. W. 541.

Commission's Finding of Discrimination Conclusive.—Finding of Interstate Commerce Commission that rate is unjustly discriminatory, if supported by substantial evidence, is conclusive, unless there was some irregularity in the proceeding, or error in application or rules of law.—*Virginian Ry. Co. v. United States. Supreme Court of the United States.* 47 Sup. Ct. Rep. 222.

Sale or Bailment.—Delivery of grain to warehouseman, authorized to ship and sell it on his own account and pay depositor market price at a time fixed by him or deliver to him a like quality and quantity of grain, is a "sale," and not a bailment. In prosecution, under Code 1924, § 13030, for embezzlement of oats, evidence held not to show that oats were delivered to elevator owner, under contract which permitted him to sell them and account on basis of market value at time of accounting.—*State v. Folger. Supreme Court of Iowa.* 210 N. W. 580.

Liability of Consignee for Freight.—Buyer and consignee of potatoes to be shipped f.o.b. seller's station held not party to contract of shipment, so as to be liable for freightage, where B/L showed such contract was with consignor. Existence of relationship of carrier and consignee creates no liability of consignee to pay freightage, in absence of agreement, express or implied. Consignee, who accepts goods or expressly or impliedly contracts to do so, is liable for freightage, if contract between parties so provides.—*C., B. & Q. R. Co. v. Evans. Kansas City Court of Appeals, Missouri.* 288 S. W. 73.

Suit in County of Destination.—Written contract for sale of maize heads with specified destination unless otherwise advised, and provision for inspection for determination of weight, held to contemplate inspection at destination, and as such constituted written contract of sale, on which suit for breach for failure to deliver could be maintained in county of destination. If seller's intention by provision in sale contract was to lay venue of action on contract exclusively in county of his residence, provision would have been void to that extent.—*Ross-Carter Grain Co. v. H. H. Watson Co. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.* 288 S. W. 239.

Damages for Breach of Contract.—Where contract for sale of flour to be manufactured and delivered on buyer's shipping directions necessitated seller's purchase of wheat on uncertain market, provision for stipulated damages in case of buyer's breach, though allowing large damages, held valid and enforceable. That provision for liquidated damages for buyer's breach of contract for sale of flour to be manufactured was based on market price of wheat at named exchange did not make contract void as gaming contract, in absence of evidence that parties did not intend to carry out contract.—*Yerxa, Andrews & Thurston v. Randazzo Macaroni Mfg. Co. Supreme Court of Missouri.* 288 S. W. 20.

Income Tax Deduction for Loss of Good Will.—Loss of good will of malting company as result of prohibition cannot be a basis for deduction of income tax under Revenue Act 1918, § 234 (a) (4), being Comp. St. § 6336½pp, in absence of showing that such loss was not reflected in general loss resulting from sale of property for depreciated value. Revenue Act 1918, § 234 (a) (7), being Comp. St. § 6336½pp, allowing deduction in computing income tax for wear and tear, "including reasonable allowance for obsolescence," held not to permit deduction for loss of good will of malting company, forced to discontinue business as result of prohibition legislation, since phrase "including reasonable allowance for obsolescence" is but an enlargement of previous phrase relating to wear and tear.—*Red Wing Malting Co. v. Willcuts, Collector of Internal Revenue. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.* 15 Fed. (2d) 626.

The Attitude of the Canadian Grain Trade Towards the Pool.

Everyone will agree that the pool system of marketing was an experiment. If this experiment was to be given a thoro test as against the open market system it was necessary at the inception of the pools that the grain trade should place all their facilities at the disposal of the pool executive. This the grain trade willingly did under a contract whereby pool grain was handled as the pool executive desired, and at a remuneration less than it should have been, taking into consideration the capital investment. Pool officials have admitted from time to time that the elevator operators have carried out the terms of their contract in a very satisfactory manner indeed.

In addition to handling the grain for pool account, the elevator operators financed all pool grain passing through their elevators as well, which was of great assistance to the pools, as at the beginning of the pools had neither capital or reserves.

Notwithstanding the fact that, largely because of the great practical assistance of the elevator operators, the pool system of marketing has had every opportunity to fully develop itself as against the open market system, the pool system has not succeeded in its main aims and has not been able to secure a return equal to the average price in the open market. Pool theories and declared objects have not been accomplished and are one by one being abandoned by the pool leaders.—The Northwest Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Winnipeg.

Denver, Colo.—This city received 9 carloads of beans during December and shipped 178.—Denver Grain Exchange.

Seattle, Wash.—The Totem Broadcasters have opened the new radio broadcasting station KOMO. It is operated by the Fisher Flouring Mills, the first mill on the Pacific Coast to enter the radio broadcasting field. The station uses a wave length of 305.9 meters and a 1,000-watt power plant. Studios are at the plant of the milling company. O. D. Fisher, pres. of the mills, heads the new organization; B. F. Fisher is business manager.

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Audits for purpose of recovering your freight claim losses will cost you nothing. We will not fail to fully protect your interests. Our charges will never exceed 33½% of amount recovered; frequently less. We would like to serve YOU.

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Grain Carriers

Wichita, Kan.—C. W. Morehouse, ass't traffic manager of the Kansas Milling Co., is the new sec'y-treas. of the Wichita Traffic Club.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The 4th annual meeting of the Northwest Shippers Advisory Board was scheduled to be held here on Jan. 25 in the court house.

The Missouri Pacific has been taking bids for grading and bridging of 29.2 miles of second track at 4 points between St. Louis and Jefferson City, Mo.

Class I railroads had an average daily surplus of 166,532 box cars, 61,181 coal cars and 275,260 all freight cars during the period ended Dec. 31.—American Railway Ass'n.

Six branch lines, aggregating 200 miles, will be built by the Canadian Pacific in Saskatchewan and Alberta, subject to approval of construction by Parliament at the present session.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Joint line rates and transit privileges have been ordered established here by the State Railway Commission. This will be a great aid to all the mills and elevators in the state.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Mills east of this city are given a differential of ½ cent on all wheat, but must pay 1¼ cents on ex-lake wheat. They are striving to obtain reduction of the latter to the level of the former.

Various railroads have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to extend the Oklahoma and Texas scale of rates from 800 to 950 miles. They desire a maximum of 43 cents per 100 lbs. for 950 miles and over.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 45,554 cars during the week ending Jan. 8. This was a decrease of 2,535 cars below the corresponding week of 1926 and 5,396 cars below the same week of 1925.—American Railway Ass'n.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Kansas City Freight Traffic Ass'n has been incorporated in Missouri for \$2,100 by James F. Goodson, Paul Metzger, W. A. Knight and Perry W. Seaton. It will furnish freight and traffic service to shippers.

At midnight of Jan. 12 restrictions were placed against acceptance of all Canadian grain consigned to Port Arthur, Fort William and West Point. These terminals were plugged and railroads found it necessary to effect the permit system.

Grand Forks, N. D.—A double-stop transit privilege has been granted the North Dakota Terminal Grain Exchange at this point by the Great Northern railroad. Tariffs covering the privilege have been published to become effective Feb. 14.

Washington, D. C.—Testifying before the House com'te on appropriations, Chairman O'Connor declared the appropriation of \$13,900,000 for the current fiscal year will not meet the estimated operating deficit of the government fleet by possibly \$3,500,000.

Baltimore, Md.—After being held for over 2 weeks, following its arrival on Dec. 29, due to the quarantine on the European corn borer, the steamship "West Keene" from Argentina was allowed to land with 1,600 bus. of corn. Inspection showed the cargo to be free from the pest.

Bismarck, N. D.—The rate department of the North Dakota Railroad Board is now in a position to handle extra work and a recommendation has been made to the state legislature that citizens wishing to have their freight bills examined be permitted the use of this body.

The new Welland canal will permit the passage of ships of 12,000 tons in 8 hours or less, it is said. It will have only 7 locks instead of the present 27.

Four dockets affecting grain in Texas, scheduled for hearing before the Texas Railroad Commission this month, have been postponed until February.

Fort William, Ont.—N. M. Paterson, pres. of the Paterson Steamship Co., now en route to England, plans to buy 5 lake freighters to be added to the company's present Great Lakes fleet. This will bring it up to 23 vessels, 12 freighters, 10 canal boats and one harbor ship.

Seattle, Wash.—A meeting of grain men interested in the nationwide investigation of railroad rates now being conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission in connection with the Hoch resolution, was called here on Jan. 19 by the Washington Department of Public Works.

Bismarck, N. D.—North Dakota is trying to make favorable changes in the rules and classifications of its intrastate traffic. Belief was expressed that the same rules and classifications now applied to interstate shipments in Western Trunk Line territory should be applied within the state.

Dodge City, Kan.—Something of the extensive wheat producing territory west of Dodge City is realized when it is known that the Santa Fe alone transported over 9,000 carloads of wheat from that section during the season just past. This is double the business it has done in the same territory during any previous season.—P. J. P.

Washington, D. C.—Jno. J. Esch, La Crosse, Wis., was elected chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission on Dec. 28. He took office on Jan. 1, succeeding Joseph B. Eastman. Mr. Esch was a member of Congress for over 20 years and was co-author of the Esch-Cummins transportation bill. He was first appointed to the Commission on Mar. 22, 1921.

Re-allocation of the American Republic Line, consisting of 11 Shipping Board vessels, to the Consolidated Navigation Co. of Baltimore was strongly favored in resolutions adopted by the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. Following such adoption the mayor headed a delegation of prominent Baltimore business men, which appeared before the United States Shipping Board to further urge such re-allocation.

Washington, D. C.—The Emergency Fleet Corp., sold 91 cargo vessels, 5 passenger-cargo vessels and 5 drydocks for an aggregate cash consideration of \$14,786,994 during 1926 it is reported by the United States Shipping Board. These sales were made in accordance with the Merchant Marine Act of 1920. All of the passenger-cargo vessels and 17 of the cargo vessels were sold to private American interests under contracts that they shall be operated over specified routes in foreign trade for periods of 5 years.

Representatives of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan appeared at a hearing Jan. 10 before the Federal cabinet to plead for an adjustment of rail rates on grain and flour to Vancouver and the west coast, which would be on a level with existing rates to Fort William. The Railway Commission was alleged to have ordered an adjustment but the order was never effected. The application of G. G. McGeer to the Board for prosecution of officials of C. P. R. and C. N. R., in as much as adjustment had not been made, was denied. A testator for the C. P. declared the Board was divided, on reconsideration of the case, and that existing rate relationships were therefore permitted to remain in effect. Ernest Lapointe, who presided, reserved judgment.

The Omaha Grain Exchange has protested a general advance in grain rates in a petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission. It alleges that in the readjustment of grain rates from Nebraska and Iowa points to Louisiana and Texas points recently effected, the railroads seized an opportunity to put in a general advance.

Chicago, Ill.—The proposals of the traffic department of the Chicago Board of Trade to reduce or cancel entirely the charge of railroads amounting to \$2.70 per car on inspected grain held beyond free time and to allow 24 hours additional free time for reinspection, have been referred to the Western Terminal Grain Markets Traffic Com'te. The rule of the roads to have the free time for disposition orders on inspected grain in the Chicago District begin at 11 a. m. has also been a thorn in the side of the members and has been likewise so referred.

Wichita, Kan.—The Supreme Court of Kansas has affirmed the judgment in favor of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. for \$431.33 undercharges on 31 cars of wheat shipped from Southwestern to Southeastern Kansas in 1921. Attorneys for both parties agreed on the facts, but disagreed on the application of state and interstate tariffs. The claim of the railway was that the lawful charges on these 31 carloads should have been the rates specified in the Kansas local distance Tariffs 146 and 146-A because they were lower than the new higher Missouri river rate.

Chicago, Ill.—At the annual meeting of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board, held in the Sherman Hotel here on Jan. 12, almost 700 shippers and railway officials were in attendance. E. S. Wagner, chairman, and R. M. Field, vice-chairman of the Grain Products Com'te, reported conditions practically the same as a year ago. Robert C. Ross, Chicago, was elected general chairman of the Board, John L. Bowlus, manager of the transportation department of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, was elected alternate general chairman, and Robert Hula, Chicago, general sec'y.

Washington, D. C.—The Rivers & Harbors bill which was passed by the Senate just before the holidays, has been passed by the House with a vote of 276 to 82. It carries an authorization for expenditure of \$3,500,000 to complete the Illinois river link in the Lakes-to-the-Gulf waterway. Such opposition as developed centered about an allotment of \$12,000,000 for improvement of the Missouri river between Kansas City and Sioux City, and \$4,500,000 for an intra-coastal canal system in Florida. The opposition predicts that the ultimate cost of the projects authorized in the bill will total over \$110,000,000.

New York, N. Y.—Ten railroads entering New York Harbor have entered an agreement, effective Feb. 1, whereby they will pool their marine equipment, thereby saving nearly \$3,000,000 annually by utilization of capacity and elimination of duplication. They will operate a consolidated service, with 165 tugs, 2,000 barges and lighters, and 315 car floats, from the Jersey shore to Brooklyn, south of Gowanus canal. Carriers affected are the New York Central, New Haven, West Shore, New York, Ontario & Western, Erie, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley, Central of New Jersey and Baltimore & Ohio.

Washington, D. C.—Comparative reports from 975 identical mills show that during the month of October, 1926, they ground 47,734,168 bus. of wheat compared with 49,028,561 bus. in the same month of 1925. These mills produced 87% of the total wheat flour reported in 1923.—Department of Commerce.

British Coal Strike Over.

Twenty-four cents a bushel was the maximum cost last fall to move a bushel of wheat from New York to Liverpool. The dislocation of transportation was so great that it was feared trouble would persist after the miners went back to work, on account of the shortage of coal, but the situation now is nearly back to normal.

James Norris, a leading exporter, said Jan. 20: We cabled to four or five of our outfits abroad with regard to the after-effects of the coal strike, and were informed that the shipping situation was practically back to normal. One concern has 100 ships chartered for grain.

There are 55,000,000 bus. of wheat afloat, which is nearly double the amount afloat a year ago.

Some boats that came to the Atlantic seaboard for coal decided to take grain instead, and this eased up the situation.

HESS PNEUMATIC GRAIN DRIERS

Used everywhere—
NONE BETTER

For twenty-five years this drier has led all others in efficiency, economy and convenience. Made in various sizes, suitable for all grain drying needs. Tell us your wants.

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VENTILATING CO.**

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Insurance Notes.

Kansas City, Mo.—Frank G. Crowell was elected to the executive committee of the Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. at its last annual meeting. He replaces L. E. Moses.

One or two of the old line fire insurance companies are reported to be withdrawing from underwriting policies on grain elevators and flour and cereal mills in the state of Missouri.

The fire barrels which are filled with a strong solution of calcium chloride can be depended upon, if buckets are at hand, to provide fire fighting fluid in spite of the temperature. The solution will not freeze.

It is suspected that the grain dealer who smokes in his elevator and throws matches about or permits others to do so is not much interested in the safety of his property. It may be he is overinsured and wants it to burn.

Atchison, Kan.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Blair Elevator Corp. decided to arbitrate the difference between the insurance adjusters and the company's engineers as to the amount of damage done to its storage tanks in the fire last July.

Alleging fire was started in his elevator by sparks from a locomotive on adjacent tracks of the Chicago-Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, F. R. Schilling, Vermilion, S. D., has brought suit against the road for \$8,000 damages. The elevator burned May 30, 1925.

Insurance agents are being victimized by a new skin game offering them something for nothing, a quart extinguisher for the price of the filler alone, the agent to present an extinguisher free to each buyer of a policy. Needless to say the extinguishers are worthless and will not throw a stream upwards.

Mutual insurance company policy holders are in reality underwriters of the fire insurance written by their company on the property of their fellow members. The closer attention they give to the correction of the fire hazards of all policyholders, the lighter will be the assessments levied. You can help to reduce the fire losses and the cost of your fire insurance, but will you?

Joplin, Mo.—A jury in the Circuit Court here decided against the plaintiffs in *Coyne-Hatten Milling Co. v. Frisco railroad*. The milling company was suing for \$50,000 damages alleged to have been suffered for the burning of its mill at Carl Junction in September, 1922. Suit was based on the contention that a spark from an engine set fire to the mill property. This was the third trial. Two previous trials had resulted in hung juries.—P. J. P.

Chicago, Ill.—Pres. J. C. Adderly of the Ohio Millers Mutual Insurance Co. says, "Owing to certain reinsurance arrangements between the Ohio Millers' Mutual and the Integrity Mutual Casualty Co., the Ohio Millers' Mutual sustained a considerable loss. Claims have been filed against the receiver for the Integrity Mutual and this loss will be ultimately paid to the same extent that all other creditors of the Integrity Mutual Casualty Co. are paid." In compensation for the losses sustained by the Ohio Millers' Mutual in the transaction, J. C. Adderly voluntarily deeded over to the company, in consideration of one dollar, a piece of property at the corner of Sherwin and Sheridan streets in Chicago, appraised at \$107,000, which is now on the books of the company at a conservative valuation of \$90,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$30,000. Accordingly the assets of the company have been increased by \$60,000. Rumor drifted out that the Ohio Mutual would erect an office building on this property, but this is denied and the property will be sold sometime during the year to add to the company's cash assets.

Here is a cause of a recent elevator fire which could have been prevented by the discard of sloppy business methods and the more frequent check-up of those in charge of the business. The day for the annual check-up was announced, so the company's banker, who had failed, and the manager of the elevator transferred all the records of the elevator company from the vaults of the local bank to the elevator. That night the elevator was burned and thoughtful buyers of fire insurance, who paid for the loss know full well what caused the fire. The banker and the manager had been speculating on joint account and the records show that their losses had been heavy each year. Looks like a real opportunity for a conscientious fire marshal to do some effective investigating.

Catching the Commercial Crooks.

Recoveries in fraudulent failures investigated by the National Ass'n of Credit Men in the past fifteen months amount to \$396,280, according to J. H. Tregoe, executive manager of the association.

Since the association began to raise its credit protection fund of \$1,500,000 in June, 1925, it has brought about the conviction of 122 commercial crooks.

"As a direct result of the department's activities, according to careful compilation, there were recoveries in the cases investigated and for the estates concerned of \$396,279.73. These recoveries are more than the entire cost of operating the department since its active organization. The deterrent effects of the department and the fund subscribed for its maintenance cannot be even approximately estimated, but a decrease in fraudulent failures has been noted."

Destructive Fire Started by Defective Meter.

A Nebraska elevator burned recently, and the cause is traced directly to a defective meter. The installation was of the very best; all the wiring in conduit with meter, switches, and fuses in a metal cabinet.

The motor and all electrical equipment was located in a frame attached power house. Two days before the fire, fuses continually blew out while the motor was not being operated, which indicated that something was radically wrong. The manager, instead of calling in a competent electrician to discover the cause of the fuses blowing, kept putting in new fuses. He maintains that, at no time did he put in any larger fuses than the required size.

On the night of December 30, at 1 o'clock a. m., fire was discovered in the power house of the elevator around the metal cabinet containing the meters. Instead of going into the office and using a chemical fire extinguisher the first arrivals started to carry water from a nearby well, throwing it in through the window. When they broke the window, this made a draft and soon the fire was beyond control. Had they used their heads this fire might have been put out.

After the fire it was noticed that the power meter was welded to the side of the meter cabinet, but the light meter was not. This indicates the fire was caused by a defective meter, the electrical current welding the frame of the meter and the metal cabinet together. It is evident that the heat of the fire did not cause the welding, or both meters would have been welded to the side of the cabinet.

The lesson taught by this fire is that when the fuses blow when the motor is not running, the entrance switch should be pulled immediately, and a competent electrician called.

Entrance switches to both light and power circuits should be pulled every night before closing. Had the manager in this case pulled the entrance switch this fire would not have occurred. As it is, he is out of a job and the firm is without an elevator to carry on its business.

Which Do You Prefer and Why?

Superficial prejudice alone seems to guide many people in the selection of their food and especially in the selection of their corn meal.

In the Journal for September 10, 1926, page 308, we published the results obtained from feeding young chicks ground yellow corn and ground white corn which seemed to credit yellow corn with better results, but the experiment is not convincing.

While beer drinkers in pre-Volstead days were very emphatic in their preference for beer made from white corn grits, today they accept it without any objection to yellow corn, in fact few even stop to ask What was used in its manufacture. The editor of *Grain Life* seems to be free from prejudice, he writes:

Take Mexico for instance; practically every bushel of corn Mexico imports is white corn. Cuba, on the other hand, uses about 100% yellow. Both are Southern countries.

The corn crop of the South and Southeast is almost entirely white corn. White corn meal is the only kind of meal consumed in the South.

In the North we would say the corn meal manufactured is about 50% yellow and 50% white.

The inter-mountain country, the North Pacific Coast and California, ship in large quantities of corn. Their purchases are practically all yellow corn.

Of course, cereals like cornflakes, etc., are made exclusively from choice white corn. When it comes to the animal kingdom they certainly show preference for yellow corn almost 100%. Hogs, however, are not so discriminating when it comes to color. They will eat any kind of corn.

As far as a chemical analysis is concerned white corn or mixed corn is just as strong as yellow. The fact is substantiated by the corn products and refining companies who buy all grades of corn, regardless of color.

Books Received

CHLOROPICRIN, compiled by R. C. Roark (U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Chem., Chem. Bibliog. 1, 1926) makes special reference to the use of chloropicrin as an insecticide. It is an annotated bibliography of 287 titles in mimeographed form.

THE GRANARY WEEVIL, its economic history, origin and distribution, nature of injury, technical description, life history and habits, parasites, control measures and literature, is the subject of a valuable pamphlet by E. A. Back and R. T. Cotton. Bulletin No. 1393, 35 pages, illustrated; U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Price, 10 cents.

FERTILIZER REPORT OF 1925, by James W. Kellogg, director and chief chemist of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, is general bulletin No. 425 of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa. This shows the tabulated results of chemical analyses made by the Bureau in accordance with the requirements of the fertilizer law and of the official samples of commercial fertilizers obtained by the special agents during the spring and fall of 1925.

DUST EXPLOSIONS, by P. Beyersdorfer (Staub-Explosionen. Leipsiz: Theodor Steinkopff, 1925), deals with dust explosions and their prevention, particularly in Europe, and calls attention to the work on this subject done in America. The chapters cover frequency and extent of explosions, dust, nature of explosion, the dangerous properties of dusts, mixed dust and gas explosions, explosions of decomposed dust, action of dust explosions, the danger of dust accumulations and prevention of explosions.

TREATMENT FOR SMUT, by C. C. Georgeon (Alaska Stas. Rpt. 1924), discusses an experiment for the control of smut in oats. Formaldehyde treatment gave the lowest proportion of smut in the plats. Uspulun and copper carbonate treatments did not reduce smut to any considerable degree. In treating barley copper carbonate (3 oz. per bu.) gave the best results. Hot water treatment with the same grain caused considerable loss of vitality in the seed and a lower stand was obtained. Formaldehyde also caused lessened viability.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book

This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is hauling a number of loads at a time. The above illustration shows the left hand side of the sheet which remains in the book. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the sheet, so that when sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon is inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each page has room for 33 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company.

The book is 12x12 inches, check bound with canvas back, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of carbon.

Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight 4 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal

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The "Grain Dealers Mutual" was organized in 1902 as an answer by the grain trade to the radical advance in fire insurance rates of that period. It was felt that a MUTUAL company to write country elevator risks for the sole benefit of its policyholders could be successfully operated.

After Twenty-Five Years the country elevator stands out as a low rated risk and the "Grain Dealers Mutual" as one of the foremost American fire companies.

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Secretary
Indianapolis,
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C. R. McCOTTER
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Omaha,
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1903 \$24.80 per \$1000—Average Cost—1926 \$9.56 per \$1000

Confirmation Blanks Simple-Complete-Safe

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This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate and two sheets carbon bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5 1/4"x8 1/4".

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Smaller elevators, too, use Hyatts *profitably*

Hyatt Roller Bearings are giving 100 per cent performance in all elevator equipment, large and small. Even after years of uninterrupted service, no Hyatt has needed repairs, or replacement.

Tests made under actual operating conditions show that the horsepower required to drive a loaded level belt is more than 50 per cent lower with Hyatt equipped conveyors.

Hyatts have proved similarly efficient in reduction gears, pillow blocks, idler drive and elevator leg

head, boot and back leg idler pulleys. In gear drives and pulleys, Hyatt bearings run cool and eliminate all possibility of hot journals, minimizing fire hazards.

Maintenance costs are cut 85 per cent. Hyatts require very little attention—only three or four lubrications a year. Once Hyattized, the gaps in your production—and profit—caused by plain bearing friction, will be eliminated.

Write our nearest office for further information on Hyattized conveyor and elevator equipment.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

Newark	Detroit	Chicago	Pittsburgh
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PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS